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The North Carolinian.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District. TERMS---$1.50 a Year, in Advance.

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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN POWER JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT

Is supplied with all the requisites for doing first-class Job Printing business, and promptly executes

WEDDING CARDS, POSTERS, VISITING CARDS, HANDBILLS, BUSINESS CARDS, PROGRAMMES, BALL CARDS, BILLHEADS, FANCY SHOW CARDS, DODGERS, BILLS OF FARE, STATEMENTS, WINE CARDS, PAMPHLETS, LAW CASES AND POINTS, CIRCULARS, BOOKS, ETC.

In the latest and neatest styles, and at the lowest prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

Ten years ago there were 163,482 natives of Germany in the City of New York. This year there are 200,000—more Germans in New York than in Bremen, Frankfort, Cologne, Stuttgart, Dusseldorf, Lubeck, Crefeld, Nuremberg, Stettin, or Leipsig.

The Inventive Age asserts that American inventions have cheapened and facilitated canal construction, both as to excavation and locks, to such an extent that the Nicaragua canal will be completed in half the time and at half the cost that the same work would have demanded 50 years ago.

Eugene Field is shocked at the bad taste in dress displayed in England. Recently he saw at a London theatre a scrofulous red woman, clad in a fiery red gown, the corsage of which was literally covered with diamonds. Mr. Field has noticed in London that the redder the woman, as a rule, the redder is the gown.

France and Germany are keeping the peace with each other, the former with a standing army at the annual cost of $111,343,000, and the latter with a standing army costing annually $91,726,293, and each ready to fight at a moment's warning. "This is one way of keeping the peace," exclaims the New York Independent.

A movement is well on foot to import Egyptian cotton into Massachusetts, and an agent is already making the necessary arrangements. The idea of the promoters of the scheme, states the Commercial Advertiser, is that the cost of transportation from the Southern States is so great that money can be saved by making this change.

The Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser says:—"The Eleventh Congressional District of Texas, now represented by Samuel W. T. Lanham, is composed of ninety-seven counties and a territory about the size of the entire New-England States. There is no building in the district large enough to hold more than half the delegates to a convention, so they just take possession of a cattle ranch when the convention meets. The Chairman has to climb a tree that the main body of delegates may be visible when he calls them to order."

The Cincinnati Commercial Gazette says the Northwestern farmers should heed the doctrine of diversity of crops which has been preached to the Southern farmers for so many years. The farmers of the Northwest have devoted too much labor to raising live stock and grain. They should now pay more attention to the local demand for butter, eggs, vegetables and fruits. "The beauty of this advice," comments the Atlanta Constitution, "is that it still applies to Southern farmers, and they will lose nothing by heeding it."

Justice Matthew and a special jury in the Queen's Bench were occupied three days recently in London in hearing an action for libel, brought by G. W. Butterfield, an American mine promoter, against a financial newspaper. The plaintiff conducted his own case and lost, but Justice Matthew remarked to the jury that he certainly had not a foot for his client. "The plaintiff," said the judge, "is uncommonly clever and a dexterous man, and he conducted his case with great ability, and there was no reason to suppose that Americans have lost anything of the native shrewdness of the race while developing many other good qualities."

Henry Bresky, a clothier of Bridgeport, Conn., has an eye for the main chance, remarks the Chicago Post. While in New York recently he was struck with the appearance of a young lady clerk, and the girl's father offering to give him $500, he engaged to marry her. Later, however, he met another girl whose father was willing to put up $1000. Bresky then approached the father of girl No. 1, explained the situation, and the latter raised his bid to $1100. The father of No. 2, not to be outdone, saw No. 1's figure and raised his offer to $1200. Father No. 1 declined to call, and Bresky is now on his wedding trip with the $1200 girl.

Dr. Meyer, a noted mountain climber of Berlin, is about to attempt the ascent of Mount Kenia, a mountain almost under the equator in Africa, about 19,000 feet high. Repeated efforts have been made to scale its precipitous sides, but all have failed, and the doctor's feat will be one of enormous difficulty and peril. The mountain is the second in height in Africa, the altitude of the highest—Killima-Njaro—being 19,700 feet, and is one of the peaks in the great range whose snowy heads, lying under a burning equatorial sun, were seen by Stanley. Africa leads us a little in the height of her mountains, but not in their accessibility. While Meyer is toiling up the steep, painfully winding his way over the loose crags and around dangerous precipices, the American tourist may ascend Pike's Peak in a Pullman car.

Where Summer Bides.

Down through the mountain's silver haze,
Down through the song-thrilled wooded ways,
And 'midst the meadow's drenched grass,
The feet of Summer swiftly pass.
"Stay! stay!" the yearning mountains cry,
"Stay! stay!" the drowsy grasses sigh
But on and on the sweet guest flies,
With wind-blown hair and wide still eyes,
On, on, until her eager feet
Abide amidst the yellow wheat.

—[Lucy E. Tilley in Harper's Weekly.

ONE IN A THOUSAND.

BY MAY KENDALL.

It was a lovely May morning, a morning on which even the life of an omnibus conductor seemed endurable. Besides, the particular company for which Archy Johnston worked had become infected by socialistic principles, to the extent of only employing their hands from 7 a. m. to 10 p. m., and giving them, as a rule, the alternate Sundays. So that, as things went, he might be considered well off.

Better off, at all events, than the pale young man who, as Andy completed his arrangements before starting, watched him, with a melancholy air, from the curbstone. For this pale young man, whose name was Warner, by special permission of the company, to whom a benevolent clergyman had appealed on Warner's behalf, came every morning at 7 o'clock to see if there was a conductor off work, and, if there was, to take his place on the omnibus.

For the last month he had presented himself regularly, and the men had come to know and have a kindly feeling toward him; but in that month he had only been on duty seven days. This fact inevitably raised the question as to what Warner did with himself when no vacancies occurred. He did not look as if he did anything very remunerative.

Archy's omnibus started last, and he had two or three minutes to spare; so, being a sociable young fellow, he crossed over to speak to Warner, who, for his part, responded with an anxious good-will in which, if Archy had known, there was a certain undercurrent of penitence. The fact was, Warner had just been thinking, as he saw the omnibus roll away, and realized with a sigh that all men were on duty—"What if one of them were to die, and he were taken on as a permanent hand?"

He did not in any way appeal for pity, and yet the few facts Archy drew from him were an appeal to any one conversant with the city. He lived a mile away, 24 Dilk street, an address that lingered curiously in Archy's memory. He had been a carpenter, and comfortably off; but now he was hopelessly out of work, and, with his wife and their young child, had been living how he could.

"We feel it most, you see," he said in his patient way, "for the child." Then he checked himself, as if he had said too much, and added quite hopefully, "But it's a long lane that has no turning, isn't it?"

No more passed between them just then, for the conductor's time was up.

But the next morning, as his eyes encountered the depressed-looking figure, again, a sudden impulse seized him.

"Can you take my place today?" he said, accosting Warner; "I'm awfully anxious to have the day, but I can't risk getting sacked."

Warner's face beamed. "I told Janet this morning," he said, as he followed Archy, "I'd a feeling I should be in luck today."

"It's just here," said Archy, staring straight before him. "I'm thinking of going down into the country for a day—or two—or maybe more—I can't exactly tell, not being on the spot, how long I may require to stay. And it would be a load off my mind to know my place wouldn't be snapped up."

"I'll keep it for you," said Warner energetically, "and give it up to you when you come back; for it's a queer thing, as I know, to be thrown out of work. And I'm sure I hope you'll have a pleasant journey. Beautiful down in the country this time of year, ain't it?"

"Ah!" said Archie. "Yes, the country's a fine place, especially, as you say, about this time of the year."

He grasped Warner's hand, and turned away. After all, he had done nothing remarkable; and yet, such was the serene benignity of his tone and manner, that for a moment Warner stood stock-still on the pavement, staring after him.

Archy went back to his lodgings; but he could not rest there, and soon he went out again. He found himself wondering what Warner's wife and child were like, and it struck him, that as he had nothing else to do, he would go round by Dilk street.

It was a small street of tiny, jerry-built houses, with their numbers inscribed very legibly on the doors, so that Archy had no difficulty in recognizing 24. There was a brown blind over the lower half of the window; but Archy's tall head rose above it, and as he passed he glanced furtively in, as if it were a crime. It was a small bare room, with no furniture but a deal table, a box or two, and an old rocking-chair drawn up to the hearth, whose fire had gone out. On that rocking-chair a girl was sitting, with a baby in her arms, rocking slowly to and fro, and singing wearily, over and over again,

"There is not in the wide world a valley so sweet."

A mere girl she looked, but very wasted, and her cheeks had not a tinge of color; and yet it was one of the sweetest faces, Archy thought, that he had ever seen. If this was Warner's wife, perhaps he was a lucky fellow after all.

He wondered if there was anything to eat in the house. She did not look as if there was. But, for the life of him, he dared neither ask her, nor order anything to be sent from the nearest provision dealer's; and though he thought of all kinds of expedients for getting a shilling inside the door that should look as if it belonged to one of them, and had been mislaid, none of them were feasible. If it had been dusk, he thought, scanning the water-spout with a critical eye, he might have clambered on the roof and dropped the shilling down the chimney. He was nearly as tall as the house already, and he could climb like a sailor. But it was broad daylight; and at last—he had been lounging all this time in front of a small grocer's shop close by—he turned away in despair, reflecting that, after all, Warner had had a day's work on Monday, and it was only Wednesday. He would go now into some other quarter of the city, and look for work himself. For work? Well, yes. It was hardly that he consciously made up his mind to do so. But that was what he did.

It was a month later, and Archy had not gone back to his old position. Neither, however, had he found regular work. If he had gone to the right quarters, it may be said, of course, he might have found it. Archy stood, indeed, for a moment outside the doors of the general relief committee, but there the beautiful probability of his story of having a place as omnibus conductor that he had not been dismissed from, and yet could not go back to, owing to having heard a white-faced girl through a window, singing the "Meeting of the Waters"—as related to a credulous relief committee, struck him so forcibly that he broke into a loud laugh as he turned away.

But it was not a cheery laugh. Though he had given up his old lodging and been sleeping where he could, the few pence he contrived to earn were not enough to keep him, and for weeks he had not had a hearty meal. A dull despair was creeping over him; but he tramped blindly on, asking for work, till he fancied that the officials at different establishments were looking on him with suspicion, as one whom they had refused before. And all the time he knew that he might go back to his old place. Warner would give it up without a murmur, or a grudge; he was that kind of fellow. Then he fancied Warner going home to tell his wife the news, and then he fell to wondering how they were getting on. He fancied he would go and see.

That day, when Warner's omnibus stopped at the end of the route, at 1 o'clock, every passenger had left it. They had a quarter of an hour to wait, and the driver slipped hastily across to his favorite public house, which was conveniently situated. Warner looked eagerly up and down the street, as if expecting some one, but it was almost deserted. There was a policeman a little way down; there was a shabby-looking fellow standing at the corner, against a lamp-post, with his hat slouched over his eyes—no one else. Warner's face fell, but it lightened again in a moment, as a girlish figure emerged from a street nearly opposite and ran lightly across to the omnibus. Warner held out his hand and she sprang in.

"Here it is," she said proudly, unpacking the small basket. "You can't guess what I've made you for dinner today, and, if you eat it now, I do believe it will be hot."

"Meat pie, Janet!" said Warner. "Well, you are a cook and no mistake. I've twelve minutes—blest if there ain't that unfortunate old lady who always comes a quarter of an hour before we're timed to start."

"She's a long way off," said Janet, with a look of disappointment. "Go on with your pie, Will; she won't be here yet awhile."

"Very well then," said Warner reluctantly. "Hang the old girl—look at her umbrella!"

They kissed each other hastily in the omnibus, thinking that no one saw them. Least of all, the aimless vagabond at the corner, with hat slouched over his eyes, who was looking at nothing. He—ah, no! Then Janet sprang down again; and presently the old lady mounted the step, and Warner ate his meat pie furtively, between maintaining a conversation on the drink traffic, a subject in which his passenger seemed to take an absorbing interest; but then she had had her lunch before she started.

Yet Warner had also time to reflect pleasantly on how much better Janet was looking, and what a color she had, and wondered also if the young man who had gone into the country would be back tomorrow, and couldn't help hoping not. Then more passengers entered, and the driver hurried back at the last moment, stuffing a large fragment of bread and butter into his pocket; and the omnibus rolled away.

But that night, when Warner returned to the small house in Dilk street, he found a note thrust under the door, that no one had noticed. It ran thus:

DEAR MR. WARNER: I leave this note in passing to say I have given up my place as conductor for good, and therefore hope you will stick to it as long as it suits you. I have made up my mind to stay down in the country. Yours, with best wishes,

ARCHY JOHNSTON.

Hens as an Aid to Peach Raising.

Level-headed farmers in Connecticut have for several years past been at work reviving an old industry—the growing of peaches for market. Fifty years ago the peach crop of the Nutmeg State was an important item, but the trees ran out after a time, the orchards were cut down, and apples and other small fruits took their place. After giving the land a long rest, the industry was revived again about ten or twelve years ago, and each succeeding year the peach premiums at the several agricultural fairs has been increased in importance until they have drawn out some of the finest samples of the fruit raised north of Mason and Dixon's line.

As to cultivation, there are as many methods as there are individual growers. The simplest was that practised by William Platt of Newtown, a formerly very successful grower, but who is now an inmate of the Middletown Insane Retreat. Mr. Platt used to spade up a circle around each tree of perhaps three feet in diameter. Into this he planted or sowed very sparingly corn, oats, buckwheat, and other cereals. Then he turned his large flock of hens into the orchard and let them scratch for their living. He claimed that by this method he kept the earth about the roots of the tree loose and easily permeable by rain and dew, and the hens, besides gathering the corn and oats, acted as insect and worm destroyers, keeping the trunks of the trees free from borers and other pests, which would otherwise have to be looked after with a sharp eye. Mr. Platt used to raise peaches the size and flavor of which gained him a wide fame.—[New York Sun.

A Patagonian Child Doctor.

When a child in Patagonia is sick, a messenger is despatched for the doctor, and never leaves him until he comes with him. As soon as the doctor arrives, he looks at the sick child, and then with much ceremony rolls it up in a piece of skin. He then orders a clay plaster, and by this time the child has ceased crying, soothed by the warmth of the skin, and so rendering still more solid his reputation as a wise man. Yellow clay is brought and made into a thick cream with water, and the child is painted from head to foot, causing him to cry again. "The devil is still there," says the doctor sagely, and undoes two mysterious packages he carries, one contains rhea sinews (ostrich) and the other a rattle made of stones in a gourd decorated with feathers.

He then fingers the sinews, muttering something for a few minutes, then he seizes the rattle and shakes it violently, staring very hard at the crying child. Then wraps it in the skin again and it ceases crying. Again it is painted, rattled at and stared at, and again it cries. This is done four times, and then the cure is considered complete. The doctor leaves the child quiet, enfolded in the warm skin, and goes his way, having received two pipefuls of tobacco as a fee. Strange to say, the child generally recovers, but if it does not, the doctor gets out of the difficulty by declaring that the parents did not keep the medicine skin tightly around the child, and so let the devil get back again. This is the only treatment sick children in Patagonia are ever known to receive.—[Ladies' Home Journal.

Excused This Time.

Schoolmarm (with ominous look in her eye): "What made you so late, Robert Reed?"

Robert: "Been fightin'."

Schoolmarm (advancing furiously): "You have, eh?"

Robert: "Yes, ma'am: A boy sed yer wuz ugly as home-made sin, an' I jest give it to him."

"Well, Bobby, dear, I'll have to pardon you this time, but control your temper the best you can.—[Epoch.

When He Was Weak.

Ted—"Palette is such an original young artist. He never repeats himself."

Ned—"Nonsense! You should just hear him say good-night to his girl."

Every-Day Tragedies.

"These affairs of the heart sometimes end in tragedies, don't they?"

"Yes, indeed. I've seen hundreds of men who were dead in love."

MEXICAN COOKERY.

The Dishes Are Appetizing, But Too Highly Spiced.

Primitive Way of Making Tortillas, the National Bread.

Every Mexican's yard almost has an oven, built out of earth and rock, half under and half over the ground; here they bake their meats and some kind of cakes, but their own bread is tortillas. These are made by an interesting and peculiar process. The Indian-corn is boiled whole in water, into which a little unslacked lime is thrown, until the grain is tender. It is then taken out, washed, put into clear cold water, and allowed to soak all night. In the morning it is drained dry and crushed into flour between two stones—the bottom one like a three-cornered tray on legs of uneven height, so that it slopes downward; the upper, like a rolling pin.

They place the tray upon the floor, and kneeling, they mash and roll the grain until it becomes a beautiful, white, starchy flour. That is then mixed with water into a paste, next kneaded and flattened out between the hands into broad, very thin cakes. In the mean time the mesquite fire in the corner of the jacal has burned into a grand bed of coals; on this is thrown a flat sheet of iron, which is soon hot. Here the cakes are placed, and brown instantaneously; they are turned, and in a minute are ready to be eaten. They are good, too, but need salt, for the Mexican mixes none of his bread. The Mexican of the lower class uses neither fork nor spoon, but rolls a tortilla into a scoop, and so eats his chile con carne, frijoles, etc.

When too much softened by the gravy to take up the food, he eats his improvised spoon, takes another tortilla, and proceeds as before. They sit on the floor to eat, putting the dish of food in the middle of the circle, and not in one house out of six of the lower order is there a table. They are hospitable in the extreme, welcoming a perfect stranger to their homes and offering him of their best.

The Mexican cooking, though Americans have a prejudice against it, is exceedingly appetizing, but for most palates too highly peppered, chile entering largely into the composition of every dish. Yet it is a rare good feast one can have by ordering the following bill of fare:

Sopa de Fideo.

Gallina con Chile.	Tamales.
Frijoles Mejicana.	Enchiladas.
Chile con Carne.	Tortillas.

Salza de Chile.

Pastel de Limon.	Granadas de China.

Cafe.

Out in the street, on the sidewalk at night, one finds here and there about the town blazing fires, ann over them set great three-cornered pieces of iron sheeting supported on legs. These sheets have round places cut out of them, and over these holes are tin cans, their contents boiling merrily.

Tamales are cooking here, and the Mexican woman who is tending them looks like one of the witches in Macbeth, as she moves about in her short red skirt with her black shawl about her wrinkled brown face, while the fire-light falls upon her in fitful gleams, now throwing her figure into broad relief, then leaving it in shadow. Behind her the open door of the jacal shows a blazing fire within, and on the floor, playing gravely in the quivering, dancing light, many children of different hues; for, be it known, this people is not a moral one, and a family of Mexican children may vary in all the shades between black and white. This is, bien entendu, of the lower orders.—[Harper's Magazine.

Painting Blackened Eyes.

The other day my attention was attracted by a gaudy sign over the door of a tintype establishment, which set forth the fact that black eyes and bruises were painted and red noses were made a natural color. I asked the "facial artist" whether there was much of a demand for his services. He said: "Yes; every day men or boys come here with blackened eyes and bruised faces. I never ask how any one is injured, but simply paint the spot over with a carefully mixed paint. Professional fighters have come to me after a battle to fix them up so as to appear to have received little damage."

"You may be surprised, but I have had society women come here with delicate skin colored to a rich purple. Each hastens to explain that her bruise was caused by a fall, the dropping of a trunk lid, or something of that sort. They pay well. One richly-dressed woman paid me a five-dollar bill last week for a moment's work. In many cases I am called to residencies to touch up bruised faces.—[New York Star.

A Bleak Prospect.

Bill Collector (authoritatively)—I wish to see Mr. Neverpay immediately.

Shrewd Servant—You can't see him now. He's gone to bed, so we can wash his flannels.—[New York Weekly.

Sitting Bull at the Telephone.

When an Indian can not explain a thing on natural grounds he attributed the mystery to the action of the Diety. It is the Great Spirit's doing. I well remember Sitting Bull's introduction to the telephone, writes Captain King in the Courier-Journal. It was his first visit to the States, and I was bidden to St. Paul to meet the old schemer in hopes of getting something out of him about his share in the Custer battle. Of this, however, he would not talk, and I don't blame him, for is soon transpired that he ran away with the squaws.

But we had some fun out of him. His nephew, Spotted Horn Bull, was of the party. We seated him in a certain office at the telephone with an interpreter to show how to work it, and then marched the old man several blocks away to the Pioneer Press building, and then asked him if he would not like to talk with "Spot." He smiled contemptuously when the telephone was pointed out to him, but as the agent assured him it was no joke he was persuaded to ask some question in the Sioux language. He did so with a shrug of his blanketed shoulders and an incredulous grin on his face.

The next instant he started as though shocked; the ear trumpet dropped from his nerveless hand, and he almost fell out of his chair. "Waukon!" was his only explanation, which might be translated "the devil!" Spotted Horn Bull had answered him in Sioux and nearly scared the life out of him. He would not touch it again that night.

A Japanese Royal Progress.

A Japanese royal progress has still some novelty to European eyes. On the occasion of a recent visit of the Empress of Japan to the city of Osaka the following regulations were published "for the guidance of the people" while her Majesty was passing: "When her Majesty shall pass along no one must look at her from the frame built on houses for the drying of clothes, or through cracks in doors, or from any position in the upper portion of their houses. If anybody wishes to see her Majesty he or she must sit down at the sides of the road by which her Majesty will pass. No one must look at her Majesty without taking off his hat, neckcloth or turban, or whatever else he may be wearing on or about his head.

Moreover, no one must be smoking while he or she is looking at her Majesty, nor must any one carry a stick or cane. Only women wearing foreign clothes will be permitted to retain their head covering. Although it may rain, no person will be allowed to put up an umbrella while her Majesty may be passing. As her Majesty passes no one must raise his voice, nor must any sound be heard, nor must the crowd close in and follow her carriage; for no noise must be made. When her Majesty reaches Umeda Station there will be a discharge of fifty fireworks."—[London News.

Use Good Flour for Pastry.

The use of good pastry flour is a matter more essential to the preparation of perfect puff paste or of tender cake than anything else. Good cake or puff paste which is a mass of delicate crisp layers cannot be made from bread flour. Since the introduction of the "patent roller" process in milling, the best bread is made from spring wheat grown in favorable sections of the country. Pastry flour must be made from winter wheat in order to possess the requisite qualities. For a long time after the introduction of the patent roller winter wheat was ground by the old process, and this flour went by the name of "old process" flour.

All flour now is ground by the patent roller; and by improvements in the last few years as much gluten, it is said, is saved by this method as by the old process. An excellent pastry flour is made of pure winter wheat at St. Louis and at Baltimore. There are several brands of so-called pastry flour in market, which are prepared from spring wheat merely "softened," as the dealers term it, with a little winter wheat. This flour is offered as a compromise and is recommended as good for both bread and pastry. In point of fact it is inferior for both uses. Nothing shows the lack of "softness" in the flour made of spring wheat so quickly as cake. Bread flour makes tough, dry cake.—[New York Tribune.

The World's Railroads.

There are 360,000 miles of railroad in the world, or enough to reach around the world 14 1-2 times. There are 104,000 locomotives; England has 80 locomotives for every 100 miles of road, while in the United States there are only 19 to every 100 miles. The railroad capital of the world is estimated at $29,000,000,000. A good many railroad companies are having their freight cars equipped with air brakes. Nearly all of them are ordering additional locomotives.—[Chicago Sun.

Lives from hand to mouth—The dentist.

Stopped His Shooting.

Now and then you will find a man who will bully and fight at the same time. Such a chap was "Lop-shouldered Bill," as we called him in Montana. He was ugly, quarrelsome and a braggart, but he would have fought ten men as soon as one. For two years he had a revolver where he could drop his hand on it in a second, and the half dozen chaps who were looking to get the drop on him had to keep on waiting. One day, however, Bill's shooter got out of repair and he gave it to a miner to be fixed. Instead of waiting for it he wandered down to a saloon where the hard 'uns congregated, and it wasn't a quarter of an hour before he set out to pick a fuss with a new arrival. He just ached to kill somebody, and when he nettled the stranger into "talking back" he reached for his gun to pop him. His gun wasn't there. When Bill realized it he turned white as snow, thinking his time had come. The stranger had drawn on him, you see, and he carried a wicked look in his eyes.

"Well?" he asked, as Bill raised his hands.

"I haven't any gun."

"I see. Leave it somewhere?"

"Yes."

"Very careless in you. I've got the call."

"You hev."

"You are a bad man, and I ought to shoot you through the head, but I don't like this cold-blooded business. Hold up your right hand and spread out the fingers."

"Stranger, don't do it."

"Either that or I'll put six bullets into your heart! Spread!"

Bill held up his right hand and three reports followed each other like the ticking of a clock. Each finger was shot off at the first joint.

"That'll do," said the man, as he lowered his weapon. "You can't pull trigger with nothing on that hand, and before you can learn to shoot left-handed some one will bury you."

He went out and away, and Bill sent for a doctor and sat there and cried like a boy. Next day he left without a word to any of us, and we always believed he jumped off Horse Cliff into the creek, which was then on a flood.—[New York Sun.

Courting Among the Fijians.

As children the Fijians grow up side by side; they engage in the same sports; the same light tasks rest upon each; they are all comrades. To this childhood succeeds a period when the children's games are deserted; when the girl seeks to associate with the women in their occupations; when the boy, either timidly or boldly, according to his nature, hangs about the knots of talking men, content to be seen among them, though silent for the most part, except when his former playmate passes near, which often drives him to begin some sentence which he has not the courage to complete.

About this time he takes to wearing elaborate garlands of sweet scented flowers strung on brightly dyed cords; he is nice about the oil with which he anoints himself and labors to secure the most tasteful draping of the cloth which hangs about his waist, and he wears it depending almost to his heels. Quite by accident they meet in secluded spots; he follows some faint path leading into the fragrant jungle to see what it may lead to, and to his surprise finds that the same idea had seized upon her; she strolls along the shining beach, wondering who made the footprints which she sees upon the sand, and is amazed to find him lounging in the shade.

The opportunities are not lost, but what he says to her and what she says to him—that is their business, not ours. An agreement reached between the man and the maid, the rest follows naturally. He makes some trifling present to her father; that is the ceremonial relic of the marriage by purchase. H clips the braided hair from before her ears, which she has worn as a symbol of her maidenhood; that is the remnant of marriage by seizure. They are now married by the missionary or native teacher, and after a bountiful feast they begin housekeeping and build up a happy home.—[New Orleans Picayune.

Spiders as Detective Agencies.

Robert E. Smith, turnkey of the Ulster County jail at Kingston, N. Y., finds that spiders are useful in ascertaining whether prisoners have been tampering with iron window bars or not. It is not easy to discover the cut of a fine saw in an iron bar, especially when such cut has been carefully closed with blackened bread. Even running a knife blade along the bar does not always disclose it. Spiders weave their webs over these windows, running their threads from bar to bar. A prisoner cannot work on a bar without breaking down the webs. When the officer sees the web has not been displaced he considers it good proof that the window bars have not been sawed. If the webb has been brushed away he makes a careful examination.—[New York Times.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Important News Gleaned From Two Hemispheres.

Ominous Labor Disturbances Occurring All Over Europe.

Quite a serious riot grew out of the dismissal of a miner at Beuthen, Prussia. The comrades of the discharged men expressed their sympathy with him by quitting work, and being in an ugly mood they soon became involved in trouble with the local police. They were two numerous for these functionaries to cope with, and it was finally found necessary to call out the military of the district. The rioters, when ordered to disperse, refused to do so, and a desperate encounter ensued. It was not until the military had fired two rounds that the mob was scattered and order restored. Three men were killed and several wounded during the fighting.

The National Seamen's Union of England, with a view of forcing the English shipowners to influence the Danish shipowners, announces that a general strike of seamen will be began, and that the men will not return to work until the demands of the Danish seamen for wages equal to those paid English seamen are conceded. A conference between representatives of the Seamen's Union and the shipowners will be held at Sunderland, England. The London Stevedores' Union has declared a boycott against the steamers of the Allan Line, plying to Montreal, and the Wilson and Hill lines, whose steamers ply between Hull and London and Boston and New York, for employing non-union men.

Two thousand factory strikers attempted to parade at Barcelona, Spain, but were dispersed by the police. The Government has issued an order forbidding processions and open-air meetings. The strike movement is becoming general among the factories.

Business was largely suspended in Nova Scotia in honor of Labor Day. The parade of the various trade organizations was a grand success. Between 4000 and 5000 persons marched and made an imposing show. There was a grand display of flags along the route of the procession. Nothing like the demonstration had ever been witnessed there before. The societies picnicked at McNab's.

Several districts in Cuba complain of a scarcity of hands in spite of the high wages which planters are willing to pay. In consequence of the lack of care weeds in the fields are doing much harm to the small cane.

The New Constitution of Brazil

The Constitution of the United States of Brazil, copies of which have just been received in the United States, greatly resembles that of the United States of America, after which it is copied. It provides that the President and Vice-President shall be elected indirectly through an electoral college for a term of six years. The members of the Senate will be elected by the State Legislatures for a term of nine years. The members of the Chamber of Representatives will be elected by popular vote, and their term will be three years. There will be a supreme Federal tribunal, consisting of fifteen judges, who will be appointed for life. There will be a Federal judicial system, and the capital of the Republic will constitute a Federal district, similar to the District of Columbia, but with the privilege of representation in the Chambers and the right to chose Presidential electors like any State. All the old Provinces will be transformed into self-governing States. With the exception of persons who cannot read or write, mendicants, privates in the army and the members of religious orders, the right of suffrage will be universal. Religious freedom will be guaranteed, the Church and State will be separated and civil marriages will be made obligatory.

Twenty Men Wantonly Drowned.

A French despatch from Pembroke, eighty-six miles above Ottowa, Canada, on the Upper Ottawa River, says that two days ago some miscreants cut the ropes holding a raft of logs to the bank where the twenty-two raftsmen on board were stopping over night.

The raft, with the men all asleep on board, drifted out into the river and then into the rapids a mile below, and ere those aboard awoke or could collect their senses they were tossed about amid the rocks of the rapids and the logs of the raft, which had broken up.

Of the twenty-two men aboard the raft only two survived.

No traces of the bodies of the other twenty have been found. They must have been ground to death.

The authorities are trying to discover the man who cut the ropes. No further particulars were at hand.

Smallpox Epidemic in Mexico.

Smallpox is epidemic along the Mexican side of the Rio Grande border. At Piedras Negras twenty-five per cent. of the population has been affected, and the percentage of fatality has been very high. In New Laredo, there have been upward of 200 people stricken with the disease. The Mexicans have taken no precautions against the spread, and in many of their smaller towns it is reigning unchecked.

All on Board Perished.

The American schooner William Rice has been lost at sea. The whole crew, consisting of sixteen persons, perished. The vessel was on a voyage from Cape Ann to Iceland.

The schooner William Rice was a vessel of 126 tons burden. She was built in 1869 at Bath, and her sailing port was Rockland. She was owned by George Gregory.

Buffalo Bill Lassoes a Wild Bull.

Ten thousand people, of whom 500 were Americans, attended Buffalo Bill's opening in Berlin, Germany. A bucking bull broke loose and rushed toward the frightened people in the cheap seats. Colonel Cody lassoed the furious brute amid roars of applause.

A Cattle Plague in Russia.

The Siberian cattle plague is ravaging the province of Piagan, in Russia. Cattle, horses and sheep are dying by thousands. Two-thirds of the animals attacked die from the disease. A number of peasants have also contracted the disease.

Mob at a Race.

A mob headed by betting men broke up the Bois de Columbus races at Paris, France, suspecting foul play on the part of the jockeys. The crowd blocked up the course and destroyed the enclosures. A number of arrests were made.

HANGED IN AN ARMHOLE.

The Curious Means of Suicide Adopted by Barnes Foster.

It has just come to light that Barnes Foster, aged sixty-four, who lived on the lonely West Townsend road, near Fitchburg, Mass., recently killed himself in a novel manner.

He was unable to obtain a rope, so putting his head through one armhole of his vest he placed the other over an old-fashioned bedpost and died of strangulation.

THE Supreme Court of the United States has recently decided that failure to protect a foreign patent dated prior to an American patent does not invalidate the American patent. This decision, coming from the Supreme Court, is of the greatest value. It is estimated that it will make a net saving to inventors in this country of over $10,000,000 per annum, and it certainly will lift a great load from those who unintentionally have taken out their patents in a foreign country prior to making application for them at home.

The North Carolinian.

Published Every Tuesday.

For terms and advertising rates see first page.

Communications relative to and of the interest of the Albemarle District solicited.

THE POLITICAL FIGHT IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Politics is now red hot in South Carolina. Never in the history of the State have the people been so intensely agitated and excited. It is a fight between the now two wings of the Democracy—the one the old fashioned Bourbon leaders, the other the Farmers' Alliance led by one Tillman. The former have awakened to the fact that their supremacy is seriously endangered, and the latter are denouncing these old regular party leaders as corrupt and unfit to manage the affairs of the State. Both factions have become so violent that personal collisions are getting to be frequent.

Tillman is making a brave canvass and his friends and supporters, being very largely the agricultural population, declare that he shall be the next Governor! But at a recent Bourbon conference at Columbia for the purpose of organizing a campaign against him one of the speakers declared that he never should occupy the Gubernational chair, and the vehemence with which the threat was made suggests a possible resort to shot gun measures on the part of his antagonists.

When we remember how pitilessly the Democratic managers of the Palmetto State have carried on their campaigns as against the Republicans in the past, there are few who will waste any sympathy upon them now, when they are treated to a dose of their own bitter medicine.

ABOUT MOVING TO TOWN.

"Shall we move to town and rent the farm out? Yes, we'll do it, and educate the children, and after we give them a good start we'll move back to the farm again, and spend our days in peace." Thus thousands have said and are saying.

But how about the sequel? As a general rule, when children live in town a few years they have but little inclination to go back to the old country home. Meanwhile the farm is going down under the renter's supervision; briers and bushes grow up in the fence corners, fences get out of repairs and are rotting down; the drains and ditches fill up, and when the old folks come back they find that the labor of years must be gone over again to get the farm in proper shape.

Nor is this all. The residence in town has not increased the farmer's passion for hard work. His expenses have been heavy, and unless he was full handed at the start a mortgage is hanging over the farm. The "tug of war" begins. Hired help must be constantly supervised and promptly paid. Crops and stock must be raised same way. Drouth, storms, and fickleness of season are to be contended against, and the money lender must have his shekels when due.

The advice of the CAROLINIAN is, Ponder well before leaving the old home on the farm. Many, very many, have lived to regret having made the change.

The Secretary of the Treasury has appointed Patrick O'Sullivan, of Portsmouth, Va., Inspector of Boilers of this District. He will take charge of the office on the 1st of August, the resignation of Mr. James R. Guy, the incumbent, having been accepted, to take effect on the 31st inst. The position pays $1200 per annum. Mr. O'Sullivan is a machinist by trade and was for a long time in the United States coast survey service, and attached to the steamer Gedney.

The Boston *Herald*, a Democratic paper, administers a deserved rebuke to its fellow Democratic papers with reference to their charges of extravagance against the Republican Congress. It says: "In arraigning the Republicans for the destruction of the surplus, the accusers pass beyond safe ground and take up a position which cannot be maintained on any evidence as yet discernible."

The Philadelphia *Press* thinks that "bluff—pure, cold bluff"—is the only word that describes the talk of those European manufacturers who threaten to withhold their exhibits from the World's Fair in case the Tariff bill becomes a law. The time has not yet arrived when a foreign manufacturer who covets the American market for his wares will cut off his six dollar nose merely to spite his four dollar face.

The Labor Union candidate for Governor of Arkansas has been endorsed by the Republicans and he is making the Arkansan *Eagle* scream!

A cotemporary observes that Darwin knew all about earthworms, but any small boy could beat him catching fish with them.

THREE LITTLE WORDS.

The New York Ledger says very truly that with three little words, "why," "how," and "what," it is quite possible for any blockhead to puzzle a philosopher. It instances three questions that any fool may ask, yet all the wisdom in the world cannot answer, to-wit: "*Why* does the magnectic needle always point to the North?" "*How* was the universe made?" "*What* is light?' There are hundreds of other queries, as simple and as likely to suggest themselves to the inquisitive, to which science can make no satisfactory reply.

On the other hand, positive philosophy, history, the mechanic arts and other practical branches of human knowledge, afford conclusive responses to a vast number of important "whys" and "hows" and "whats." All that is necessary for man to know he can learn from these sources, and education in its best sense consists in the broadest diffusion of the information they afford, in its simplest, clearest form.

Europeans say that Americans are an over-curious people—that we examine and cross-examine strangers about matters with which we have no concern. That's a mistake. Everything in the way of information, that any human being is willing to impart, concerns us. *We want to know.* If those we question do not choose to answer, or cannot answer our "whys" and "hows" and "whats" they can say so. We shall not be offended by the rebuff but ask, we will.

The Washington *Star* says that this is a mortuary Congress, nine members of the House having died up to date, including some able and experienced men. The first to join the majority was James N. Burnes of Missouri, and the ninth was also a Missourian, James P. Walker. Others were R. W. Townshend of Illinois, James Laird of Nebraska, Edward J. Gay of Louisiana, Samuel S. Cox and David Wilber of New York, and Samuel J. Randall and William D. Kelley of Pennsylvania.

The census shows that the town of Gettysburg, Pa., has a population of 3,051 persons. This announcement causes a cotemporary to remark, What an insignificant little suburb it is of the great city of the dead which lies outside its limits. Probably nowhere else on this continent if in the world, does such a handful of the living go about the vocations of daily life in the silent presence of such a multitude of the dead.

Henry Watterson is writing some glowing eulogies on the "Stars and Stripes." In a recent letter to the *Courier-Journal* he says:

"Among the many mistakes made by the leaders of the South in their mistaken attempt to establish a Southern confederacy, there was none more signal than the abandonment of the Stars and Stripes to the Yankees. In a sectional separation we had as much right to it as they. The gun that fired upon that flag rang out not alone the death-knell of slavery, but the doom of the secession movement, for it united the Northern people.

Let the boycott be applied vigorously, persistently and unrelentingly. —*Raleigh News & Observer.*

But Senator Vance don't agree with the Raleigh organ. He denounces it as "the d—dest sort of nonsense." Senator Gorman, the grand mogul of the Democratic National Committe declares it to be "a senseless scheme," and Senators Cockrell, of Missouri and Colquitt, of Georgia, are also vehement in their criticism of the threatened boycott,

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The United States is bigger than was supposed. Surveyors have just discovered that the eastern boundary of Alaska should be twenty-eight miles further east than has been claimed heretofore. The new strip takes in some valuable gold mines, which will add to the country's wealth.

The mansion of the late Alexander H. Stephens, Vice President of the Confederacy, at Marietta, Ga., has been bought by Frank Roberts a rich colored man, who is fitting it up for his own use.

When the Democratic politicians who thought they had Speaker Reed down began to wipe their feet on him he was not there. The sooner they learn that the Maine Statesman is a hard man to down the happier they will be.

The keynotes of Democracy just now are obstruction, filibustering and boycotting. And yet there are Democrats who think their party stands for principles!

The old rule about kissing the rod that smites them does not apply to Democrats in Congress and the Reed that smites them. At least, it is not in the new rules.

"A new female pursuit in the larger cities is collecting bills."—*Exchange.*

This is encouraging. The old female pursuit was to run 'em up.

The Republicans of Bertie have unanimously endorsed and recommended the re-nomination of H. P. Cheatham for Congress.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, July 26, 1890.

The President certainly has the laugh on the Democratic press of the country which has been railing at him for allowing his wife to accept a seaside cottage at Cape May Point. The criticism would have been but just if Mrs. Harrison had accepted a cottage from citizens as a gift; but the fact has just leaked out, and it did not come from the President either, that Mr. Harrison gave his check for $10,000 in payment for the cottage which his family is at present occupying at Cape May Point. It was intended by the gentlemen who purchased the ground and built the cottage to have presented it to Mrs. Harrison, but as soon as the President learned of it he informed them that he made it an inviolable rule of his public life never to accept, nor to allow any member of his family to accept presents of any kind. How many democratic papers will have the decency to correct the wrong impressions they have been making.

The House has been instructing this week, and notwithstanding that one day was lost on account of the death of Representative James P. Walker, of Missouri, it has passed two important bills—the "Original Package" bill and the National Bankruptcy bill.

If the democratic Senators have no stronger arguments to offer against the McKinley tariff bill than those made by Senator Vorhees in his speech delivered in the Senate this week they might as well to retire from politics, for this year any way. As a phrase maker Mr. Vorhees is evidently trying to run opposition to Mr. Cleveland; but he seems to lack the originality of the Ex-President. It is understood that the republican Senators will make no set speeches on the tariff bill until the appropriation bills have been disposed of by the senate.

The air is full of rumors as to what will or will not be done by the Senate in regard to the several reciprocity amendments which have been offered to the tariff bill; but it is noticeable that they all come from democratic sources. The republican Senators, who will decide the matter, are not talking about it, certainly not for publication, but they will take care of the interests of the people, as the republican party has always done, is not for a moment to be doubted, therefore republicans can afford to patiently wait for the action of the Senate, knowing that the bill finally passed will embody the ideas and principles for which the republican party has stood for lo, these many years.

There is nothing new in the status of the Federal Election bill. The republican Senators have adopted one of the maxims of that great and wise republican, Abraham Lincoln, that "it's no use to cross a bridge before you get to it," and it is not probable that any definite announcement of what the majority of the Senate proposes to do will be made until the appropriation bills and the tariff bill out of the way. The election committee is carefully considering the bill with a view of making changes in it to supply certain defects which have been pointed out.

The Southern Senators and Representatives are in a state only a little short of panic-stricken on account of the strength displayed by the Farmers' Alliance, which, according to news received here, seems to have swallowed the democratic organizations of several Southern States entirely.

Insurance in the Arctic

Boston Commercial Bulletin.

Our manufacturing columns this week are indeed "a map of busy life." Nine new cotton mills are to be built, new machinery is to be put in several plants, and one or two factories, long silent, will start up. Eight new woolen and four knitting mills are in the field, and, though many plants are idle, there is a fair amount of business done. The shoe manufactures were never so busy, and nearly all of the factories are sending out an unusual number of cases per week. One of the largest factories in the country is to be dedicated at Avon, Mass, next month, and the consequent increase of production will be all taken up by the market. Among the iron and steel men activity reigns, and although we are in the usually dull season, the mills are busy. Reports of advanced wages come from Pennsylvania and New York, and indicate healthy feeling. The window glass works are quiet and the fires drawn for the summer, but improvements are being made to the factories, and one or two new companies have been incorporated. The machinery men are busy, and reference to the manufacturing columns will reveal an unusually long list of new enterprises in that line of industry.

An Estimate of the Wheat Crop

The Farmers' Review.

"Prophecies of a shortage in the winter wheat crop are confirmed by the late reports of correspondence relative so yield and condition of grain. Winter-killing and the ravages of insects reduced the crop in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Missouri and Michigan. In Kansas drouth prevented the perfect development of the berry while the wheat fields of the Pacific coast, as also those of the Southern and Eastern States were drowned out by the excessive rainfall experienced during the early spring months. It may safely be said that the average condition of the entire crop when harvesting began was 20 per cent below the average.

Fruits Prematurely Plucked.

Philadelphia Inquirer.

"At present the trouble is to get things fit to eat," said a prominent caterer of years gone by last evening. "Fruits and vegetables, especially the earlier varieties, are brought from a great distance, and in order to carry well are picked green. Ripened artificially off the trees, vines and plants they not only lack flavor, but are positively unwholesome. Take the tomatoes for instance, which are now in the market. You look in vain for a ripe one, and the taste is frightfully unnatural and unsatisfactory. It is the same with peaches, pears, apricots, plums and smaller fruits. So far as meat is concerned, beeves are driven for miles and miles, and when killed many of them are bruised, thin and diseased. When they are brought in cattle cars they are crowded together so closely that they cannot move without tramping on each other and suffer terribly from lack of water and food. Sheep and swine are in the same category. Under such conditions it is no wonder that much objectionable meat is offered for sale. In the past fruits and vegetables came from near at hand and were gathered almost ripe, while the beef, mutton, veal and pork were from this State and New Jersey, and were of excellent quality to say nothing of being in prime condition and altogether wholesome. Things have changed in the line of marketing but the change has not been for the better."

Kerosene for Killing Bugs and Worms.

Gerald McCarthy, N. C. Experiment Station.

The Kerosene Emulsion is the cheapest, safest and best of all insecticides. It will kill any insect or caterpillar that it touches. The emulsion is made as follows: Dissolve three-quarters of a pound of hard soap in one gallon of boiling soft water and add one gallon of kerosene. Pour the whole into one old-fashioned dash churn or something of the kind and churn violently for fifteen minutes. When cool the emulsion will form a white jelly not at all oily. In this condition it will keep for any length of time. When wanted for use dilute the jelly, using nine parts of measure of soft water and one part jelly. The dilute liquid must be sprayed or dashed upon the infested plants with a broom or wisp of twigs. It is harmless to the plants. Flies on the ceiling of rooms may be killed by sweeping them off at night with a broom wet in this liquid. Hogs and other animals may be relieved of fleas and lice by bathing them with it. Every one who grows field or garden plants should keep on hand a supply of the jelly and use it freely upon plant lice, caterpillars and other noxious insects.

Tomatoes at the N. C. Experiment Station.

W. F. Massey, Horticulturist.

There is no doubt that by a proper use of glass in forwarding the plants the early tomato crop can be made a very lucrative crop for market in Eastern North Carolina. Here in Raleigh our first tomato ripened this spring May 25th, and even on June 10th we got quite a quantity for a small number of plants. All the tomatoes that can be put into the Northern markets up to the last week in July will bring paying prices, if good stock is selected, carefully packed. This is a crop that requires more skill to grow it very early, and as few will go to the trouble and expense necessary, those who do handle the crop properly will reap a rich harvest. The N. C. Agricultural Experiment Station has now over forty varieties under test and the bulletin to be issued next fall on this subject will give full information and also directions for the cultivation of the crop.

STATE NEWS.

The next annual meeting of the North Carolina Tobacco Association will be held at Morehead City, Aug. 5th.

Commissioner Patrick says a Southern Manufacturers' League was organized at the Mt. Holly Fair, July 28th in the interest of Southern manufacturers of all kinds.

Goldsboro Argus says: Col. L. W. Humphrey still continues critically ill and no improvement in his condition is indicated. His many friends in this city are much concerned about him.

A "chewing gum" factory is to be established at Southern Pines, Moore county. The forest growth consists almost exclusively of pine trees, and it is intended to utilize the resinous exudation of these to form the base of a medicated article.

Mr. P. M. Wilson, Commissioner of Immigration for North Carolina, has resigned. The office is now vacant. The resignation was tendered at the last meeting of the Agricultural Board. His successor will doubtless be elected at the next meeting of that body.

The Biblical Recorder sends its heartiest congratulations to Brother and Sister H. W. Battle, of Newberne. A good brother who loves them very dearly, in making them an appropriate gift last week, enclosed the following remarkable verse:

My dear Brother Battle,
Just take this little rattle,
Shake it over the dear little boy;
If he looks like a "Beauty"
It's sure then my duty
To say, Mrs Battle, I wish you much joy.

Whatever may be said of the poetry of this stanza, it *jingles* the point admirably.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Literary Note from the Century Co.

At the time of Gen. Fremont's death he was engaged upon the manuscript of a paper for THE CENTURY'S forthcoming series on the California Gold Hunters. It was to be entitled "Finding Paths to California," and was not only to deal with the several exploring expeditions, but to narrate the writer's intimate connection with the events which led to the conquest and occupation of the territory. The work will be promptly continued by Mrs. Fremont. A first draft of the article had been made and the subject had been so recently and closely discussed by General and Mrs. Fremont that she will have no trouble in completing the manuscript, for which she has already written an introduction, as well as a supplement describing her life at Monterey in 1849. A fine portrait of General Fremont from a dagurreotype of '49 or '50 will appear in the September number of THE CENTURY, along with portraits of Commodores Sloat and Stockton, "Duke" Gwin, and Governor Burnett, in an article giving account of "How California Came into the Union."

Happy Hoosiers.

Wm. Timmons, postmaster of Idaville, *Ind*, writes: "Electric Bitters has done more for me than all other medicines combined for that bad feeling arising from Kidney and Liver trouble." John Leslie, farmer and stockman, of same place, says: "Find Electric Bitters to be the best Kidney and Liver medicine, made me feel like a new man." J. W. Gardner, hardware merchant, same town, says: "Electric Bitters is just the thing for a man who is all run down and don't care whether he lives or dies, he found new strength, good appetite and felt just like he had a new lease on life. Only 50c a bottle at A. Wadsworth's drug store.

Democrats Satisfied with Nothing Good.

Peoris (Ill.) Transcript.

The Silver men are satisfied with the new Silver bill, notwithstanding the Democrats assure them it is not what they (the silver men) want. But Democrats are able to pick out grave flaws in the Ten Commandments.

LADIES

Needing a tonic, or children that want building up, should take

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.

It is pleasant to take, cures Malaria, Indigestion, and Biliousness. All dealers keep it.

Notice!

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, NORFOLK & NORTH CAROLINA CANAL COMPANY, Norfolk, Va., June 20, 1890.

The Norfolk & North Carolina Canal

Formerly the

Dismal Swamp Canal,

will be closed for improvements on the First Day of October, 1890.

For further particulars apply to HENRY ROBERTS, Gen'l Superintend't No. 9 Lowenberg Building, Norfolk, Va.

A Handsome and Useful Present,

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The PAUL E. WIRT

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(Mention this Paper.)

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Four regular courses of study, Classical Philosophical, Literary, Scientific.

Special courses in Chemistry, Civil and Electrical Engineering, Pharmacy, and other studies.

Separate schools of Law and Medicine, whose students may attend the University lectures. Address,

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NETS FOR '90-91.

The Gloucester Net & Twine Company

invite business for 1890 and '91 for Gill Nets, Traps and Seines, with Seine Twine of the best grade they can make, as good, they believe as the best, and as low as faithful work can be offered at. Cuts and unreasonably low prices invariably invite low grade of goods. The long experience of the under writer is an assurance that the

Best Goods

are the most economical to the poorest Fishermen.

Our Mr. Charles P. Ladd, who has already made a very interesting visit to the Fisheries of the Sound, and is thoroughly acquainted with the process of making Nets and arranging them agreeable to the orders of Fishermen, will have charge of the supplying on the Sound, and I will assure the people whom I have dealt with full fifty years that we will do right in all things relating to fishing gear.

Wm. Stowe,

President of the Gloucester Net & Twine Co., and late President and 41 years in the American Net and Twine Co.

Boston, Mass

NAG'S HEAD HOTEL.

This delightful Summer Resort will be open for the reception of visitors on the

25th Day of June, 1890.

The charge for Board will be as follows:

Per day,	$2.00
Per week,	10.00
Per month, 1 room occupied exclusively by one person,	50.00
Per month, 1 room occupied exclusively by two persons,	35.00
Per month, 1 room occupied exclusively by three persons,	30.00

Special Rates to Families of Four or More Persons.

The buildings are new and comfortably arranged; furniture also new. The table will be the best, and servants attentive.

—Daily Steamer.—

J. M. WHEDBEE, Manager.

DETROIT SURE GRIP Steel Tackle Block

HALF THE COST of hoisting saved to Storekeepers, butchers, farmers, machinists, builders, contractors and OTHERS. Admitted to be the greatest improvement EVER made in tackle blocks. Freight prepaid. Write for catalogue.

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Stencils furnished. Correspondence invited.

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DR. HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS are scientifically and carefully prepared prescriptions; used for many years in private practice with success, and for over thirty years used by the people. Every single Specific is a special cure for the disease named. These Specifics cure without drugging, purging or reducing the system, and are in fact and deed the sovereign remedies of the World.

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6	Cholera Morbus, Vomiting	.25
7	Coughs, Cold, Bronchitis	.25
8	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache	.25
9	Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo	.25
10	Dyspepsia, Bilious Stomach	.25
11	Suppressed or Painful Periods	.25
12	Whites, too Profuse Periods	.25
13	Croup, Cough, Difficult Breathing	.25
14	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions	.25
15	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains	.25

SPECIFICS

16	Fever and Ague, Chills, Malaria	.50
17	Piles, Blind or Bleeding	.50
18	Ophthalmy, or Sore, or Weak Eyes	.50
19	Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head	.50
20	Whooping Cough, Violent Coughs	.50
21	Asthma, Oppressed Breathing	.50
22	Ear Discharges, Impaired Hearing	.50
23	Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swelling	.50
24	General Debility, Physical Weakness	.50
25	Dropsy, and Scanty Secretions	.50
26	Sea Sickness, Sickness from Riding	.50
27	Kidney Disease	.50
28	Nervous Debility Seminal Weakness, or Involuntary Discharges	1.00
29	Sore Mouth, Canker	.50
30	Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed	.50
31	Painful Periods, with Spasms	.50
32	Diseases of the Heart, Palpitation	1.00
33	Epilepsy, Spasms, St. Vitus' Dance	1.00
34	Diphtheria, Ulcerated Sore Throat	.50
35	Chronic Congestions & Eruptions	.50

Sold by Druggists, or sent postpaid on receipt of price. Dr. HUMPHREYS' MANUAL (144 pages) richly bound in cloth and gold, mailed free. Humphreys' Medicine Co., 109 Fulton St., N. Y.

HUMPHREYS' WITCH HAZEL OIL CURES PILES.

HUMPHREYS' VETERINARY SPECIFICS.

11 Used by all owners of Horse and Cattle. A Complimentary copy of Dr. Humphreys' Veterinary Manual (96 pages) on treatment and care of Domestic Animals—Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry—Sent free. HUMPHREYS' MEDICINE CO., 109 Fulton St., N. Y.

ICE AND COAL!

RAWLINS, WHITEHURST & CO.

continue to supply ice both in large and small quantities.

We are now receiving our supply of Coal, and will fill all orders promptly.

All coal is screened before leaving the yard. None but the best handled, and LOWEST PRICES guaranteed.

Office on Water street, Elizabeth City, N.C. FRED DAVIS

4-tf. Agent

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned have entered into partnership to carry on the UNDERTAKER'S Business at this place as the successors of the late John H. Ziegler, and at the old stand. In accordance with the wish of the said deceased, expressed in his last will and testament, the business will be conducted in the name of "JOHN H. ZIEGLER" as heretofore.

We will endeavor to serve the public in our line of business upon the same principles of fairness and honesty as were always observed and acted upon by our honored predecessor.

A full supply of Metallic Cases, Cloth Covered and Wooden Caskets kept on hand

March 6, 1889.

CHRISTINA ZIEGLER. FRED H. ZIEGLER.

PATENTS.

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for *Moderate Fees.*

OUR OFFICE is opposite the U. S. Patent Office, and we can secure patents in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise if patentable or not free of charge. Our fee not due until patent is secured.

A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents" with names of actual clients in your State sent free. Address,

C. A. Snow & Co.

—OPPOSITE PATENT OFFICE,—

Washington. D. C

Valuable Water Mill for Sale.

The valuable water mill, known as "Goodwin's Mill," situated in Belvider Township, Perquimans county, N. C., is now offered for sale to effect a division of the property. It is located in the midst of a fine timber section of country. The facility for transfer of timber to mill and lumber to market is good. Market for grain is unsurpassed. Mill is in good repair. Terms, $2500. $1000 cash, and $800 and interest each year for three years. Title good. For further particulars apply to the undersigned at Belvidere, Perquimans county, N. C.

Sept. 2th, 1889. RUFUS WHITE

H. Hilgartner Sons

Steam

Marble & Granite Works

MONUMENTS, ETC.,

Marble and Slate Mantels, Wainscoting Encaustic and Marble Tiling. Furniture & Counter Slabs, Etc., Etc.

526 & 528 West Baltimore St

BALTIMORE, MD.

F. H. ZIEGLER, Ag't, Elizabeth City, N. C.

L. F. ZIEGLER, Ag't, Edenton, N. C.

—TRAVEL & TRANSPORTATION.—

Norfolk Southern Railroad.

SCHEDULE TAKES EFFECT, MAY 1 1890.

Mail and Express (Southbound), daily, except Sundays, leaves Elizabeth City at 11:2 A. M., Northbound, leaves at 2.23 P. M. Arrives at and departs from the Norfolk & Western Railroad depot.

The Accommodation daily, except Sundays, leaves at 7:00 A. M., and returning arrives at 9:45 P. M. This train does not go to Norfolk but goes into Berkley.

Close connections at Norfolk with all Rail and Steamer lines.

Through tickets on sale and baggage checked between the principal Stations and Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York by Bay Line and Old Dominion Steamers and N. Y. P. and N. R. R., from Norfolk, and between Norfolk and Washington, Plymouth, Williamston, Windsor and Edenton.

M. K. KING, General Manager

EASTERN CAROLINA DESPATCH.

FAST FREIGHT LINE.

Regular lines of Steamers between Norfolk and North Carolina points, Newbern, Washington and Elizabeth City.

Daily all rail service between Norfolk City and New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston.

Through bills of lading and quicker time than by any other route.

Direct all goods to be shipped via Eastern Carolina Despatch as follows: From Norfolk by Norfolk Southern Railroad, Steamers, by N. & W. R. R., President street station Philadelphia, by Pennsylvania R. R., Pier 27 North River.

T. SELBY HARNEY, Agent

Elizabeth City, N. C.

Norfolk & North Carolina Canal Co.,

The Norfolk & North Carolina Canal will admit sharp built vessels drawing five feet water; lighter-built vessels, four feet.

The Locks will admit vessels 96 feet and 16½ breadth of beam.

Rafts secured with chains must not be over 24 feet wide; secured with binder, not over 12 feet wide. They must be well secured to the satisfaction to the Canal authorities.

Steamers will not be admitted without a permit from the Office at Norfolk.

Vessels over 90 feet length and over 16 feet beams (the dimensions called for by the Charter) navigate the Canal at their own risk.

HENRY ROBERT Superintend

Fish Advertisements.

1890 Shad Season. 1890

J. H. Harris

—WITH—

CALEB BAILEY & CO

Wholesale Commission Dealers and Shippers of all kinds of

FRESH FISH.

14 Fulton Fish Market,

New York.

Special attention given to the sale of North Carolina Shad and all other choice Fish caught in the waters of the Old North State.

Stencils and stationary furnished upon application,

SAMUEL B. MILLER. CLARENCE G. MILLER

S. B. MILLER & CO,

WHOLESALE COMMISSION

FISH DEALERS,

NO. 7 FULTON MARKET

New York.

Stencils specialty. Stencils and stationary furnished on application.

S. L. STORER & CO.

Wholesale Commission Dealers and Shippers of all kinds of

Fresh Fish,

LOBSTERS, TURTLE, ETC,

19 Fulton Fish Market,

New York.

Stencils and Stationary furnished on application.

O. S. HARDING & CO.

Wholesale Commission Dealers in

FRESH FISH

Game and Terrapin,

Special attention paid to sale of North Carolina Shad,

Nos 9, 10, 36 & 37 Dock Street,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Consignments solicited and Shipping Orders promptly attended to.

PRINTERS' INK.

A JOURNAL FOR ADVERTISERS.

Is issued on the first and fifteenth days of each month, and is the representative journal—the trade journal of American advertisers. It indicates to the inexperienced advertiser how, when, and where he should advertise; how to write an advertisement; how to display one; what newspapers to use; how much money to expend—in fact, discourses on every point that admits of profitable discussion. Advertising is an art practised by many but understood by few. The conductors of PRINTERS' INK understand it, and their advice is based on an experience of more than twenty-five years in placing advertising contracts for many of the largest and most successful advertisers.

A year's subscription costs but One Dollar; sample copies Free. Address:—

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THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts can be made for it in NEW YORK.

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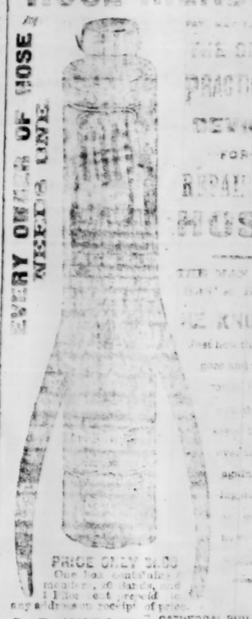
HUDSON'S

HOSE MENDER



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C. E. HUDSON, CATHEDRAL BUILDING, BOSTON, MASS.

FIFTY THOUSAND

STOVES

AND

RANGES

With TINWARE, ENAMELLED HOLLOWWARE, and other goods in proportion to the production of the

Phillips & Buttorff Manufacturing Co.

NASHVILLE, TENN.

THERE STOCK of [illegible] for this CHEN the FAMILY and the DINING ROOM is [illegible]

WITH LARGE CAPITAL, long experience, and favorable location for the cheapest pig iron, and low freight rates to all southern points our goods are unexcelled in quality, and beyond competition in prices.

REPAIRS [illegible] should have our Illustrated Catalogue. Correspondence solicited.

Phillips & Buttorff Mfg. Co.

NASHVILLE, TENN.

PERFECTION

LAND O' LOWNES

DOUSMAN'S

Sweet South

EACH 65 CENTS.

ALSO

LIS PE

SPECIAL

IMPERIAL

ROUGET ROSE

BOUQUET

LI

THE VALLEY

PICCIOLA

AN

Our trade

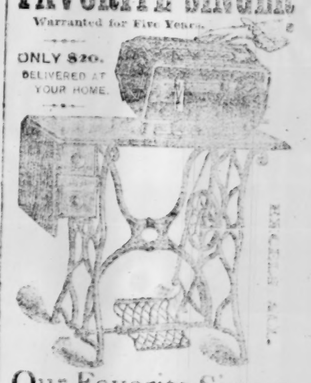
[illegible] don't have them send amount to us and we will forward prepaid.

DUSSAU FRENCH PERFUMERY CO.

49 Cedar St. New York.

FAVORITE SINGER

Warranted for Five Years.



ONLY $20.

DELIVERED AT YOUR HOME.

Our Favorite Singer

Drop Leaf, Fancy Cover, Large Drawers, Nickel Rings, Tucker, Ruffler, Gauges, Four Widths of Hemmers.

Sent on one week's trial. Delivered in your house free of freight charges. Buy only of Manufacturers. Some Canvassers' Commissions. Get New Machines. Address for circulars and Testimonials.

Co-operative Sewing Machine Co.,

210 Quince Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

MELAINE

TRADE MARK

THE ONLY

ABSOLUTELY INDELIBLE

INK

THE ETHIOPIAN CAN NOT CHANGE HIS SKIN NOR THE LEOPARD HIS SPOTS.

MARKING DONE WITH THIS INK IS EQUALLY UNCHANGEABLE.

CAN NOT BE REMOVED WITHOUT DESTROYING THE FABRIC.

NO HOT IRON OR SUNLIGHT NECESSARY. CAN BE USED WITH STAMP OR PEN.

RETAIL PRICE, 25c.

ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF

Writing and Copying Inks, Sealing Wax, Mucilage, Wafers, Etc.

THADDEUS DAVIDS CO.,

127 129 William Street, NEW YORK CITY.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

ADVERTISERS who wish to examine this paper, or obtain estimates on advertising space when in Chicago, will find it on file at 45 to 49 Randolph St., the Advertising Agency of LORD & THOMAS.

WHAT WE WANT.

We want reliable information from every section of the Albemarle District, of every enterprise starting or established, of improvements of all kinds, everything connected with the development of this section and the upbuilding of the people. Send us short, pithy statements, as long as they may be. The CAROLINIAN is interested in the material advancement of Eastern North Carolina, and will gladly publish all matters of the kind.

DIRECTORY.

THE CITY.

Mayor—W. C. Blades. Commissioners—W. C. Blades, E. C. Aydlett, L. P. Etheridge, J. E. Wood and Elisha Overton. Treasurer—W. Albertson jr. Constable and Collector—Reuben Ansell. Attorney—W. J. Griffin. Clerk—Solomon Palemon John. Chief of Police—C. Cahoon.

CHURCHES.

Methodist—Rev. W. M. Jordan, Pastor. Baptist—Rev. A. D. Thomas, Pastor. Episcopal—Rev. E. L. Williams, Rector. Presbyterian—Rev. H. Johnston, Pastor. Christian—Rev. J. S. Caddell. Corner Stone—Elder

LODGES.

Masonic—Albemarle Lodge, No. 217—T. W. Wood, W. M., E. F. Lamb, Sec'y, S. P. Lamb, Treasurer.

I. O. O. F.—Achsah Lodge, No. 14—W. Pendleton, N. G., H. O. Hill, Sec'y, Wm. Towe, Treasurer.

Improved Order Red Men—Pine Tree Council, No. 9—Chas. Davis, Regent; M. B. Culpepper, Secretary; C. E. Kramer, Treas'r.

American Legion of Honor—J. D. Fulcher, Commander; Zenas Fearing, Secretary; W. Bell, Treasurer.

Knights of Honor—John H. Burgess, Dictator; Wm. Towe, Reporter; Ed. Davis, Treasurer.

Knights of Pythias—Benevolent Fraternity—E. F. Aydlett, C. C.; C. E. Kramer, Recording Scribe; C. A. Banks, Financial Secretary; W. Wilson, Treasurer.

THE COUNTY.

Commissioners—E. M. Godfrey, Chairman; Jos. Robinson, D. B. Bradford, Elisha Spence, and J. Spence. Sheriff, Superior Court Clerk, Register of Deeds, M. Coppersmith. Treasurer, Geo. W. Cobb. Coroner—J. W. Albertson jr. Surveyor—W. and N. E. Jones. Superintendent of Public Instruction, S. L. Sheep.

MISCELLANEOUS.—

O. F. B. McINTOSH
Physician & Surgeon,
Office on South Road Street,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

ALBERTSON & ALBERTSON JR
W. ALBERTSON & SON,
Attorneys and Counselors-at-Law
Practice in the Superior Courts of the Albemarle District, and the Supreme and Federal Courts of the State

T. P. WHITE,
BOOT & SHOEMAKER
Shop North of Poindexter Bros. near the Depot
Repairing and Mending Rubber Boots a specialty.

GEO. W. BELL
Gun-Smith,
At the Old Stand on Road Street
ELIZABETH City, N. C.

F. M. COOK,
JEWELER.
East Main Street,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Coal and Wood
For Sale by
T. C. HILL,
The Tinner,
Fearing St. Dock, Elizabeth City, N. C.
ROOFING, ROOFING, and all kinds of Work pertaining to the business done by Skilled workmen.

IT'S TIME
You began to think of your Fall Trading Friend, and when you think of that, you can think of
Moses Weise's Stock,
which offers everything in the choice of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps that can delight the eye or please the taste of the buyer.
MOSES WEISEL'S QUOTATIONS
for low prices can be made on all kinds of goods, and the lowest prices are promised to every customer, and I will see that the promise is kept. If you are wise
YOU WON'T LOSE A MINUTE.
But hustle right off and get the pick of the new goods that are offered at
MOSES WEISEL'S,
Corner Main & Water sts, Elizabeth City

HOTELS.—

New Albemarle House,
Elizabeth City, N. C.
FRANK M. GRICE, Prop'r
TERMS: $2. & $2.50 Per Day

The attention of the traveling public is invited to the large and elegant Hotel, it has been refitted and made first class. It is centrally located, within a block of the telegraph and post offices, and convenient to the railroad and steamboat. The Proprietor will spare no effort to make the CAROLINIAN a genuine *Home* for his guests. The rooms are large well furnished, carefully kept, and the table is of the best.
Electric Bells have been introduced.

WOODARD HOUSE
EDENTON N. C.
This well-established HOTEL still offers first class accommodations of the traveling public.
FIRST CLASS BAR ATTACHED
Sample Room for Traveling Salesmen and Conveyances Furnished when Desired
Free Hacks to all Transand Steamer
Terms Reasonable.
J. L. ROGERSON, Proprieto

--Eagle Hotel--
Hertford, - - - - N, C
Joseph H. Long, Propr.
New Furniture, New Servants and everything First Class.
Free hacks to and from Depot to passengers stopping at Hotel.

The North Carolinian.

TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 29, 1890.

☞ The crops still booming.

☞ Midsummer past—Autumn near.

☞ Remember, good head work saves much hand work.

☞ Visitors at Nags Head report the fishing there the finest they ever saw.

☞ The Democratic Judicial Convention is in session at Edenton today.

☞ Don't let the demagogues do your thinking. Do your own thinking.

☞ Do not remain an obstruction in the path of progress, but try to keep abreast of the times.

☞ The Alliance hold a picnic at the Park to-morrow. Arrangements have been made for a big time.

☞ It is reported that there are 250 guests at Nag's Head. Everybody speaks in high terms of the Hotel.

☞ It is a melancholy fact, and much to be regretted, that good people who want only what is right often get what is left.

☞ The CAROLINIAN holds that in voting money, the people have the indisputable right to indicate what it shall be expended for.

☞ A large order for extra copies of this week's CAROLINIAN, made after the outside was printed, makes it necessary to issue a number of half sheets.

☞ In noticing the population of additional towns, we give the following: Kinston, 1716; Roper, 392, Bayboro, 256; Vanceboro, 112; Stonewall, 196; Vandermere, 90; Aulander, 392.

☞ Prof. M C S. Noble, of Wilmington, N. C., is conducting a Teachers' Institute at Hertford this week. He will hold an Institute here, beginning on the 18th of August.

☞ The Republican Executive Committee of this Congressional District is composed of one member from each county. The Chairman has called a meeting of the Committee at this place on the 14th of August. A full attendance is desired.

☞ On the noon Express last Wednesday Mr. W. J. Fitchett and Miss Emma J. Sawyer, both of Norfolk, arrived, stopped at the Albemarle House, procured a license from Register Culpepper, called Rev. L. L. Williams and were made man and wife. The happy couple returned on the evening train.

☞ "A Card" in this issue of the CAROLINIAN is inserted on the terms uniformly charged for personal communications. The editor is not responsible for its statements or its spirit, nor is it his quarrel or funeral. In controversies of this kind inside facts, unknown to the general public, are apt to get ventilated.

☞ Hard and picturesque swearing at census enumerators may be an adequate solace for hurt local pride, but it doesn't increase the population. That Elizabeth City doesn't show up much larger isn't the fault of the enumerator, but it is the result of the work of those who, in fixing the new boundaries of the town, left so many people outside.

☞ Hon. Thomas C. Skinner has withdrawn from the Congressional race. This means that the Alliance is going to control the Convention and nominate a member of their order. Mr. Skinner has been in Congress just long enough to "learn the ropes" and become sufficiently familiar with the work and duties of the office to be able to be of more service to the District. Now he must "step down and out," to give place to a new man.

☞ The position of the CAROLINIAN on the Creek dredging question is well understood. For many years it has advocated and urged the opening and clearing out of Tiber creek, first, because it would remove an offensive nuisance from a public thoroughfare; second, because it would secure an effective and permanent drainage for a large part of the town very much needing it, and third, because it would make it possible, which at present it is not, for property owners along its banks to improve and build up. The first would add to the town's neatness and beauty, and, with the second, improve its sanitary condition, and the third would so increase the taxable value as to materially aid in meeting the cost. And the same applies to Poindexter creek.

—— The Town Commissioners propose, in submitting the question of the $10,000 bonds, that only $5,000 shall be appropriated for the Creeks, and that the other $5,000 used for setting fire wells and street improvements on the streets. The latter should be made more definite. Let it be specifically stated that as much of the second $5,000 as is needed for bridging and extension of the streets across the creeks shall be first expended and the balance for general improvements and then the people will know what they are voting for.

☞ Don't judge a man by his clothes. God made the one and the tailor the other.

——The all-around grocery store, where you can find what you want, is Robinson & Co's.

——225,000 Brick just made by Thompson & Son. Had a splendid burn and a first-class article is the result.

☞ The subscription price of the CAROLINIAN, when paid in advance, is only $1.50 a year.

——Miles of new Dress Goods for sale at Fowler & Co. Call and examine.

——With all their talk, does any store give more and ask less than Robinson & Co

☞ There are still men who will walk five miles to lead a prayer-meeting simply because they enjoy being at the head of the procession, but when somebody is wanted to sit up with the sick or help the needy, they are suddenly missing.

——Several Maps of the United States and the World for sale at this office at a very low price.

——WANTED: 100 Merchants to handle Fowler & Co's 25 cent wool Hats and 10 cent Suspenders.

☞ The CAROLINIAN has always been identified with the material interests of Elizabeth City and this section of the State, and done, in its humble way, what it could in promoting them all. It advocates improvement, it believes in progress, and it has faith in the future.

——Thompson & Son announce that they are now prepared to fill all orders for Brick. The quality is superior, the best they have yet made, or that have ever been made here.

——Wise men follow the star that lead to Moses Weisels store.

☞ Writes a patron on renewing his 22d year's subscription:

Though a Democrat, I subscribed for the CAROLINIAN when it started because I felt that we needed a paper. I have kept on taking it because from the very beginning it has had the right ring industrially and educationally, and it has continued loyal to our great material interests. That I would like it better if its politics agreed with mine goes without saying, but I consider it a model local and family newspaper, and enclosed find the money for another year.

——Buy E. P. Reed & Co's fine shoes. Fowler & Co., agents.

——If the man with the wooden leg wearing a glass eye will call at Robinson & Co's store he will hear of something to his advantage. We don't mean that the wooden leg had a glass eye, but the man had a glass eye. If this meets his eye, not glass one, he will do well to call on us promptly.

LOCAL MENTION

Still going to Nags Head.—Mr. and Mrs John A. Kramer left last week on a visit to Philadelphia and other points North.—Mr. Cha's Belz, of the Albemarle Lumber Company, has returned.—The Creeks' improvement question is neither a Water nor a Road street one, but as the sanitary condition and comely appearance of the town are involved, it becomes a public one.—Lieut. E. C. Chayter and family have gone to Nags Head.—The census report shows that the oldest white people in this City are Mr. Robert A. Sawyer and Mrs Ann Hunter, both of whom are 82. The oldest colored are William Tarter, 110, and Abbie Snowden, 90.—Miss Halsie Waters has been payinga visit to friends in Camden.—Commissioner Temple is continuing right good work on the streets.—Mr. and Mrs Maurice Wescott have gone to Nags Head to spend the season.—Young man, don't despair, but persevere.

He who has the pluck to keep right on his way,
Whatever the obstacles met there
Is the one, it seems almost needless to say
Who's bound in good season to 'get there.'

—Col. C Guirkin, President of the Electric Light Company, has the station at North Pennsylvania Avenue connected with his house by telephone.—We acknowledge a social call, on Saturday, from Mr. Geo. B. Jenkins, Cashier of the Norfolk Southern Railroad. He was on his way to Nags Head.—The new house of Mrs Clara Bradford, on the corner of Church and Martin streets, now well on to completion, will be one of the handsomest in the City.—A gallant from the West End took his new sweetheart to the Saloon the other evening. Before they left

He found his head all in a whirl,
Because he did not dream,
That she, so small and frail a girl,
Could punish so much cream.

It was a seasonable revelation to him.—The vegetable market continues to be well supplied.—Tom Skinner has hosts of friends here, and his declination of the use of his name before the Congressional Convention caused a sensation among them.—On the 21st inst. at the residence of her nephew Mr. David Love, on Ehringhause street, Mrs Dorcas Pritchard departed this life, in the 78th year of her age.—There is a demand for more dwelling houses here.—Mr. Solicitor Blount was in town the other day "looking after his fences."—The publication last week of the relative population of the gerrymandered wards of the City opened the eyes of some people.—New buildings and improvements in the Northern extension continue.—The active work in the office of the Supervisor of the Census is about winding up.—

"Do you think that the weather 'll be rainy or fair?"
The man thus addressed for a moment was still.
Surveying the heavens with studious care,
Then answered the query, "I think that it will."

He was a politic weather prophet, to say the least.—The pulpit of the Methodist Church was occupied Sunday night by Mr, Sherrill a student of Randolph Macon College who preached a good sermon. He will preach here during the absence of Mr. Jordan who will be gone during the month of August.—Mr. P. S. Shipp is putting up a neat two-story dwelling on the rear of his lot on Cypress street on North side.—A colored excursion left on the "Lizzie Burrus" this morning for Nag's Head.—Capt. A. S. Conklin, the genial chief of the "Mary E. Roberts" dropped in yesterday. He will soon be off on his Northern summer vacation.—Our friend Arthur Pritchard, of the "Forks," has just laid a twin cantelope on our table. It is a curiosity.

Remarkable Rescue.

Mrs. Michael Curtain, Plainfield, Ill., makes the following statement: That she caught cold, which settled on her lungs; she was treated for a month by her family physician, but grew worse. He told her she was a hopeless victim of consumption and that no medicine could cure her. Her druggest suggested Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption; she bought a bottle and to her delight found herself benefited from first dose. She contuned its use and after using ten bottles found herself sound and well, now does her own housework and is as well as she ever was. Free trial bottles of this great Discovery at A. Wadsworth's drug store, large bottles 50c and $1.00.

A CARD.

Elizabeth City, N. C., July 28th, 1890.

Editor of the CAROLINIAN:

Enclosed find letter from us to Mr. Lamb, and his reply published in the *Falcon* of July 18th signed "Ed," and our answer according to his request. We ask you to publish them in the next issue of your paper.

We have sent our answer to Mr. Lamb for publication in his paper, but he has failed to do so or make any reply except he will answer us at our next meeting, which will be August 4th next.

Respectfully,
E. F. AYDLETT,
L. P. ETHERIDGE,
J. B. FLORA,
J. E. WOOD,
ELISHA OVERTON.

E. F. Lamb Esq., Editor and Owner of "The Falcon"

SIR:—The article headed "Meeting of the Town Commissioners" written and published by you in the last issue of your paper is unjust to the members of that Board, and your charges and insinuations against us and our motives are untrue and weask you to correct same in the next issue of your paper.

Respectfully,
E. F. AYDLETT,
L. P. ETHERIDGE,
J. E. WOOD,
J. B. FLORA,
ELISHA OVERTON,
Town Commissioners of Elizabeth City.

Will the gentlemen kindly point out in what particular the article in THE FALCON is untrue.—ED.

The position presented to the Board of Town Commissioners referred to in the *Falcon* of the 11th inst, was to submit to the voters of Elizabeth City the question of bonding the town for $10,000 the entire amount of money raised from the sale of the bonds to be used in cutting two canals through a portion of the town, and to build streets to run east and west down the banks of said canals; one to be cut through Tiber Creek and swamp and the other through the southern branch of Poindexter Creek and swamp. They wanted the canals to be cut 30 feet wide and 6 feet deep. It was a question of importance to our people, as there are four creeks and swamps running through different parts of the corporation, and this is to bond the town to cut out only two of them—it was at least a question with two sides.

Without discussing its merits we propose to answer the account of the meeting wrote and published by Mr. E. F. Lamb in the *Falcon* and to point out in what respect it is unjust and untrue. Mr Lamb was heard in behalf of the petitioners, and his written speech was more a lecture upon our duties than a presentation of the merits of his cause and reflected upon the intelligence and integrity of the members of the Board, which facts explain why it was "unwelcome."

He says he presented a "petition of nearly 300 citizens of the town;" he fails to state a number on that petition had seen different members of the Board after they had signed it and did not want it; that they did not give it due consideration before signing it; he failed to state that there was another petition before us at the same time signed by nearly three-fourths of the voters of the 5th Ward asking the Commissioner from that Ward not to vote for the proposition; he failed to state, when these facts were made known to him, he advised the Commissioner of that Ward he ought not to be influenced by it but he ought to represent the interest of the whole town and not any Ward. Would it not have been just to us, as public officers, to have given a full and true statement, if any, instead of the one given concealing these important facts and that, too, when they were well known to Mr. Lamb? He says we "disputed the ground inch by inch." The assertion is without foundation. Being a question of much interest, there were a number of questions asked in order to draw out the views of the petitioners. There was no fight. No action was taken except a motion to postpone for two weeks after he had made his speech and read his petition. Mr. Lamb and Mr. Sawyer both made speeches on this motion and it was when Mr. Sawyer had gone so far as to ask the Mayor publicly not to allow us to postpone but make us vote immediately upon the proposition, that he was told he could not "bull-dose" the Board into action. Suffice it to say, the Mayor put the motion and it was unanimously carried. His article says, "they postponed action in order to deliberate upon this important question"; that is true. He says "it was openly charged that the postponement was made to enable them to work up a respectable counter-petition to consider at the adjourned meeting;" this charge was made by Mr. Lamb when the motion to postpone was made—the charge is utterly untrue.

Mr. Lamb owns property on both of the creeks or swamps and this may account for his zeal in the cause and his abuse to wardaus. He even went so far as to advise the Board they had a right to lay an extra tax upon the property along the creeks enhanced in value by reason of cutting the canals to help pay for the improvements; he advised the Board if by cutting the canals through the swamps and building streets along the banks of the canals, the water was ponded back between the streets on the canals and the highlands and become stagnant and a nuisance and produce disease the town would not be liable to anyone for damages that might occur by reason of same because those who signed the petition would be guilty of contributory negligence. Who ever heard of such legal learning from one who professes to be a lawyer? His zeal must have had the better of his judgment and his legal learning There may, however, be other reasons for his abuse. It will be remembered that about the time the Legislature met in January, 1889 Mr. Lamb conceived a grand idea(?) He drew or had drawn a bill which provided for bonding the town in the sum of $10,000 after submitting it to the vote of the people. The bill appointed Mr. Lamb and four others "trustees" who should hold this fund and use it as they deemed best for the improvement of the town. He took this bill with him to Raleigh to have it passed, without consulting the town authorities or the "aforesaid tax-payers." He was satisfied to have only about half a dozen to mature and carry out this plan and appoint "trustees." He found trouble with Mr Barco, the Representative of this county with the bill because all the trustees were democrats. Mr. Lamb then agreed to allow one of the democrats to be dropped (not himself however) and Mr. G. W. Cobb to be substituted. This would not work and Mr. Lamb agreed to drop the names of two democrats and place in the bill the name of two republicans without the consent or petition of the "aforesaid tax-payers." *His* name was to remain in the bill. It did not pass. The present act was passed instead, and Mr. Lamb happened not to have the control of the $10,000. If he is mad because of his disappointment, he ought to "pour out the oil of his wrath upon the heads" of the lawmakers, if any, and not upon ours. His opposition to the opening of Water street can be explained upon the ground he owns no property upon that street. His statement that the extension of Water street is "a job that the aforesaid tax-payers did not petition for nor did they want the bridge nor the street extended" is characteristic of him. He may be so accustomed to putting up a "job" on others that he judges others by himself. If he means to charge us with any other motive in that action other than to open up and improve the town his charge is untrue; if he means to say no tax-payers asked it his statement is equally untrue. Mr. Lamb did not ask it, neither did his petitioners. He went so far as to criticise the appointment of the committee to examine and condemn the street. They are C. H. Robinson, D. S. Kramer, Moses Weisel, John P. Hughes and J. W. Walker, gentlemen whose judgment, integrity and honesty is as good as Mr. Lamb's.

It ill becomes Mr. Lamb to complain about opening streets, when he had at that time requests before the Board to open two streets for his benefit that, too, without any petition from the "aforesaid tax-payers." One of these streets to be built above canal bridge to open up several swamp lots for him and the other for the sole benefit of himself and his co-tenant, and that, too, when it required the moving of a poor widow's house from the street on which it is situated to the back of her lot, condemn where her house now stands and have her home to face the intended new street, and the town to pay the damages for the land condemned.

The remark made by Mr. Price had no reference to the canals, but in regard to an account for damages to some corn by moving a house over a portion of his lot, and we can see no cause why Mr. Lamb conceived the idea he expressed about it in his article unless he is so accustomed to trying to run everything himself, that he thinks others try to do likewise.

This is not the first time that Mr Lamb has been guilty of similar conduct with his paper. For more than two years he has been abusing and seeking to ridicule the Board of Commissioners of Elizabeth City, who recently went out of office, and has commenced with renewed energy on the present Board. The former Board has the praises of nearly everybody for having done more for the progress of the town than any two Boards during the past ten years, yet because they didn't do Mr. Lamb's bidding, he used his unworthy sheet to abuse them. He did not stop there. On numerous occasions he abused other officers of the town, even the Mayor did not escape his ridicule in *his paper*, because he decided a case against Mr. Lamb's client.

Further, everything went well with Mr Lamb when the county commissioners were bonding the county to the sum of about $7,000 to build a new jail and purchase a lot so it would not be in front of his property. Of course it was right, Mr. Lamb was to be benefited, and what did he care about "the aforesaid tax-payers;" but when the Commissioners of the county did not make the purchaser of the old jail move it from the lot opposite Mr. Lamb's property as soon as he wanted it, Mr. Lamb began severely criticising the matter, as we are informed, and the action of those interested in the old jail. We had believed it was the part of a newspaper to give the correct news, seek to educate and entertain and not to be used by an unworthy editor to abuse and mis-represent men simply because they don't do everything to please the lordly editor.

He makes his threats "if our creek friends will bide the time of our local solons they may yet realize the creeks will receive proper attention." In the first place he has not waited to allow the Board to act. Every member of the Board is willing and anxious to give the creeks proper attention, but not to vote blindly to put $10,000 in them without any consideration except Mr. Lamb's opinion, and in the second place his threat cannot amount to much for it is doubtful that *he* could be elected over *any* intelligent citizen to an office in the gift of the people of Elizabeth City or Pasquotank county.

We felt it our duty to say this much in reply, in order that the public may know the methods and character of the editor of the *Falcon* and in order that it will not be necessary to reply to any other of his unmanly assaults, though he may own and use a newspaper for that purpose.

E. F. AYDLETT,
J. E. WOOD,
L. P. ETHERIDGE,
J. B. FLORA,
ELISHA OVERTON.

Notice.

There will be a meeting of the Republican Executive Committee of the First Congressional District held at Elizabeth City, N. C., on Thursday, August 14, 1890, at 4 o'clok P. M. A full representation is desired.

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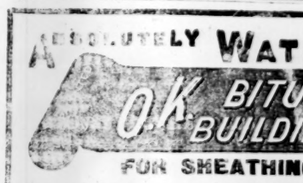

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A VOICE from Ohio. Here is portrait of Mr. Garfield, of Salem, Ohio, the writer. Was at work on a farm for $20 a month. I now have an agency for E. C. Allen's Box Filler and put on others and often make $20 a day. (Signed) W. H. GARFIELD.
A $20 A Day Man!
William Kline, Harrisburg, Pa., writes: "I have never known anything to sell near your others. Yesterday I took 16 orders, clearing $25. W. L. Hoge, Bangor, Me., writes: "I take an order for your others in every house I visit, and profit as much as $25 a day." Others are doing quite as well. We have to have more agents from their letters. Read one who takes hold of this grand business pile up such profits. Shall we start YOU in this business, reader? Write to us and learn all about it, for we are starting many. we will start you if you don't delay and another gets ahead of you in your part of the country. If you take hold you will be able to pick up gold fast. $20 A Week. On account of a forced manufacturer's sale, 125,000 (a) dollar Photograph Albums are to be sold to the people for $2.2 each. Bound in Royal Crimson Silk Velvet Plush, Chemically decorated inside. Handsomest album in the world. Largest size. Greatest bargains ever known. Agents wanted. Liberal terms. Big money for agents. Any one can become a successful agent. Sells itself on sight—little or no talking necessary. Wherever shown, every one wants to purchase. Agents take thousands of orders. Others are rapidly making fortunes. Great profits await every worker. Agents are making fortunes. Ladies make as much as men. Boys and girls can do as well as any one. Full information and terms free, to those who write for same, with particulars and terms for our Family Bibles, Books and Fine Goods. After you know all, should you conclude to go no further, why no harm is done. Address E. C. ALLEN & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE.

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BURNED IN MID-OCEAN.

The Terrible Fire That Destroyed the Steamer Egypt.

Awful Suffering and Death of the 640 Cattle on Board.

A cablegram from London, England, gives the following particulars of the destruction by fire at sea of the National line steamer Egypt: The steamer Manhattan, having on board the survivors of the wrecked Egypt, has arrived at Dover. The statement of the survivors of the Egypt gives the story of that vessel's terrible accident in mid-ocean. The ship sailed from New York on July 9, and lay to in the Narrows until the next day awaiting the arrival of 640 head of cattle. On Thursday an alarm of fire was raised, and it was discovered that flames were bursting forth from the starboard side of the steamer. The first alarm was given between 10 and 11 o'clock in the evening, and every effort was immediately made to keep the fire down. Every man of the crew and the cattle attendants was summoned on deck, the steam pumps were forced, and in addition to them steam was turned into the hold by means of boilers with auxiliary pipes attached.

Despite these more than ordinary efforts the fire gained with marvelous rapidity, and so furious were the flames that the metal of the vessel became heated to such an extent that the paint curled from its foundation and laid like strips of paper on the deck and blew off upon the water. The engine rooms were so hot that the men were driven for safety to the open air, returing every few moments only to find the water thrown up by the pumps rising rapidly and the flames unabated.

At 3 o'clock in the morning the water in the engine room was knee deep, and the fire had made such headway that all hands were driven from below and were unable to return. The deck, notwithstanding the constant flood of water flowing over it, very shortly became almost unbearable, and the men were driven to the small boats, convinced that further attempts at saving the vessel would be useless.

When the last small boat left, the Egypt was a mass of flames, which rose high into the air, climbing about the tall masts, leaping from every port, and lighting the sea for miles. As the Captain's gig left the side of the ship the foremast plunged into the ocean.

The position of the crew and cattlemen was still dangerous, for the boats had been in the water but a short time when it was found they leaked badly, and required constant exertion to bail them out. Fortunately at about 6 o'clock in the morning the German ship Gustav Oscar, bound from Bremen to New York, was sighted and took the men aboard, transferring them later in the same day to the tank steamer Manhattan, carrying a cargo of powder and bound from New York to Hull.

Captain Sumner of the Egypt was almost blinded by the terrific smoke and the intolerable heat, and for three days after being rescued he was sightless.

There were 640 head of cattle on the Egypt, and all were either burned to death or, breaking loose and plunging overboard, were drowned.

About 337 of these were between decks, the balance of the 640 were on deck.

The crew partially succeeded in jettisoning the cotton, but the flames rolled steadily upward, increasing in volume and strength, until the whole interior became a furnace unapproachable by man, and which speedily put an end to the sufferings of the poor brutes confined below.

But the horrors to which the cattle on deck were subjected aroused the sympathy of the men even in the midst of their own peril.

Those cattle that were lightly tethered broke loose, and, maddened by the heat, they leaped into the sea, while those more securely tied remained pulling and dragging at their halters until, enveloped in the flames, they fell through the charred deck into the hold beneath. Nothing could be done to relieve them, or even to alleviate their terrible sufferings. Their bellowings were heard above every other sound, and even hours later, when the Manhattan passed over the course the wrecked steamer had taken, a hundred or more cattle were seen swimming in the sea, using every effort in their dumb misery to save their lives, and making toward any craft they espied on the swelling bosom of the ocean.

When last seen the Egypt was drifting slowly toward the horizon, a sheet of fire. The roaring of the flames and the heart-rending bellowing of more than a half thousand cattle died gradually away in the distance, growing less distinct every moment, until nothing remained in sight excepting the slight glimmer that to the wrecked men seemed to be sinking slowly into the sea.

According to an official statement the fire occurred 1100 miles from Land's End.

SAN SALVADOR'S REVOLT.

The Rebel Army Said to Have Fought Six Successful Battles.

News has just been received confirming the reports of the success of the Salvadorian forces beyond the frontier in Guatemalan territory. The Salvador army has now gained six battles and has captured quantities of arms and ammunition. Many have been killed and wounded on both sides.

The Salvadorian forces are now pushing their way into the interior of Guatemala and are meeting with success at every step. Great enthusiasm prevails. The intention is to overthrow the Government of President Barillas before coming to any agreement with Guatemala.

San Salvador is determined to free herself from the yoke of Guatemala and assure her own liberty and independence.

Advices from Guatemala are to the effect that Ezeta's army attacked the Guatemalans near the frontier in Guatemalan territory, that the Salvadorians were defeated and routed, and that they fled back to San Salvador territory, leaving on the field many dead and wounded and three cannons, which the Guatemalans captured. The Guatemalans were under command of General Sanchez.

UXORICIDE AND SUICIDE.

An Ohio Official Kills His Wife and Then Hangs Himself.

Mandeville Ault, of Hunterville, Deputy Recorder of Belmont County, Ohio, while laboring under a temporary fit of insanity, caused by the death of his child and sickness, shot himself in the head with a revolver. The ball passed around the skull without doing serious injury. He immediately turned and shot his wife, who was standing near, killing her instantly. He then went to his father's barn and hanged himself from the rafters.

THE LABOR WORLD.

THE quarrymen at Joliet, Ill., are on strike.

THE London (England) police strike was a failure.

IN twenty years 1204 men were killed in the anthracite mines in Pennsylvania.

MACHINERY makers in every section of the country appear to be crowded with orders.

IN Russia the ratio of laborers to land cultivated is one to eleven and one-half acres.

NEW industries are springing up so rapidly in the South that it is frequently difficult to obtain labor.

OF all European workingmen, the Englishman has the shortest working day and the highest wages.

AN English farm laborer will in ten hours do the work of two Russian laborers working sixteen hours.

IT is estimated that the factories of New England will make over $125,000,000 worth of footgear this year.

IN the Tyrol women work not only in the fields, but on the highways, wielding picks and trundling wheelbarrows.

SIX American railroad companies pension their superannuated employes and also their permanently disabled people.

ACCORDING to President Smith, of the flint glass workers, there has been a great development in that industry since 1880.

THE servant girls at Fort Dodge, Kan., are threatening to strike for more pay and lighter work. The movement is organized.

BY the Coal Mines Act of 1872 women and boys under ten years old are not allowed to work underground in Great Britain.

IN Vienna and in Venice you may see women working as bricklayers' laborers and climbing with loads of mortar on their heads.

So successful has been the fishing of blue fish this year that dealers in New York city have been unable to dispose of all sent to them for sale, and consequently large numbers have to be thrown away, or rather are thrown away in order to keep up prices.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

THE Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen held a reunion at Hartford, Conn. Over 500 delegates were present.

ALANSON SEE, a retired contractor of New York, was fleeced out of $5000 in cash by card sharpers at Asbury Park, N. J.

WHITE frost formed at Pine Hall, East Canaan and other points in Litchfield County, Connecticut. Damage was done to plants.

THE Bradley woolen mill of Alleghany, Penn., was destroyed by fire. Loss, $75,000.

WILLIAM and Asa Morrill, boys from Sandy Creek, Oswego County, went out fishing on Robert Corner pond, near Adams, N. Y. In trying to land a pickerel the boat capsized and they were drowned.

THE police of Bangor, Me., captured an organized gang of boys who called themselves the "Black Avengers" and who are charged with many cases of storebreaking and kindred offences.

OVER 500 employes of the Street Cleaning Department in New York city went on strike. They want more regular employment.

THE 20,000 striking cloak operators and contractors and the manufacturers in New York city have agreed upon a settlement, and the men have gone back to work.

THE village of Earlville in Madison County, N. Y., was partially destroyed by fire. The entire business portion, including the opera house, was burned.

DOMINIE JACOBS, a patient at the State Insane Asylum, at Providence, R. I., got at a plate of black fly paper. He drank the poisonous water and then ate the paper, dying in thirty minutes.

Two men were killed by the explosion of powder in the corning mill of Laflin & Rand, Mountain View, N. J.

South and West.

LIGHTNING struck a shed at Minerburg, La., and killed Victor Marchand, fatally injured Edgar Charles and seriously hurt Edward Williams. A dairyman was also killed by lightning at Gentilly, La.

NO elevator in North Dakota will store grain this year, as has been the custom heretofore, and hence 4,000,000 bushels of wheat will have to be rushed on the market. This action is taken because of the new law making elevators pay a license of $2.50 for each 100 bushels stored.

ONE man, the engineer, was killed and thirteen passengers were injured in an accident on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, near Limon, Col.

A HOT wave still sweeps over Kansas, and there is further damage to the corn crop. The yield will not reach half that of last year.

THE Wisconsin Prohibitionists nominated Dr. Alexander, of Eau Claire, for Governor.

A GREAT storm struck the northern corner county, in the neighborhood of Sydney, North Dakota, and destroyed three thousand acres of grain.

TWO women and a child camping on Beaver Brook, in Colorado, were swept away in a waterspout and drowned. One hundred cattle were drowned in the Grand Canyon.

THE flouring mill of Mead Bros., at North Jackson, Ohio, was completely wrecked by the explosion of a boiler. George Mead, the engineer, and William Thomas, an employe were killed instantly, and William Mikesell fatally injured.

VIDOLA MELENA, a Mexican, his wife and five-year-old daughter, were shot and killed at Hutton, Texas. James Gibbs and Andrew Sutton, neighbors, charged with the crime, have been arrested. The motive was supposed to be revenge.

IN a yacht race at Duluth, Minn., two boats were struck by a squall. One went to the bottom. Clark and Lintler were drowned. Purcell was rescued in a dying condition.

AMID great cheering the ordinance asked by the directors of the world's fair, granting the use of the lake front as a part site for the exposition, was adopted by the Chicago (Ill.) City Council. The city will furnish $2,000,000 to fill 150 acres of the disputed part of the site—lake front—the property to revert to the city for park purposes after the fair.

THE loss by the washout on the Colorado Central Railroad is estimated at $250,000. The track washed out covers altogether a distance of twenty miles. The iron bridge at the forks of the creek looks like a bundle of wire, it has been so tangled up.

THE Colorado Midland Railroad has let a contract to Michael H. Keefe, of Butte, Montana, for the construction of a tunnel. It will be 9350 feet long, the third longest in the United States, and will cost $1,000,000.

MINNESOTA Republicans, in convention at St. Paul, renominated Governor Merriam; the Republicans of Nebraska, in session at Lincoln, nominated L. D. Richards for Governor.

A FIRE in Spokane Falls, Washington, destroyed property valued at $148,000.

W. J. BULLARD'S boarding-house at Savannah, Ga., a three-story brick dwelling, was blown up in a mysterious way. Three persons were killed and six injured.

Washington.

SUPERINTENDENT PORTER began sending out checks in payment of the services of census enumerators. Checks are being sent direct to the enumerators, and are made payable at the Sub-Treasury in New York city. About 500 checks will be sent out daily until the whole number, something over 50,000 enumerators, are paid.

ALBERT HAWKINS, the colored White House coachman, has been dismissed from his position by President Harrison. He had driven the carriage of the Executive family for twenty-two years.

THE Civil Service Commissioners are promptly taking advantage of their increased allowance for clerical force, and the new clerks will soon be at their desks.

GENERAL THOMAS L. CASEY, Chief of Engineers, has been directed by the Secretary of War to superintend improvements connected with the establishment of the new immigrant station on Ellis Island, in New York Harbor.

PRESIDENT HARRISON returned to Washington from Cape May, N. J.

THE Commissioner of Indian Affairs has issued an order to the Indian Agent of the five civilized tribes in the Indian Territory which requires all persons not members of these tribes, pursuing any business in the Territory, to procure a license from the Indian Bureau.

PROFESSOR SOLEY, the new Assistant Secretary of the Navy, formally assumed that office. Colonel Tichenor also relinquished his position as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and qualified as a member of the Board of Customs Appraisers.

THE President sent to the House of Representatives, in answer to the resolution introduced by Representative Hitt, the official correspondence of the United States and the Government of Great Britain touching the seal fisheries of the Behring Sea.

THE President sent the following nominations to the Senate: To be Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary of the United States—Thomas H. Anderson, of Ohio, to Bolivia; Clark E. Carr, of Illinois, to Denmark; John W. Washburn, of Massachusetts, to Switzerland; John L. Stevens, of Maine, to the Hawaiian Islands; George Maney, of Tennessee, to Paraguay and Uruguay.

THE Board of Customs Appraisers held a meeting at the Treasury Department and organized by unanimously electing Colonel Tichenor President of the Board.

PRESIDENT HARRISON accompanied by Postmaster-General Wanamaker, Secretary Proctor, Attorney-General Miller, of his Cabinet, and General Schofield, visited the camp of the Pennsylvania National Guard at Mount Gretna where he reviewed the 9000 troops, including the United States Army detachment. He returned to Washington in the afternoon.

Foreign.

MUCH damage to crops in Canada was done by storm.

EMIN BEY, meeting Dr. Peters at Mpwapwa, Africa, authorized him to recover the wo[illegible] for Emin at Wadelai. Dr. Peters has returned to Germany, hopeful of organizing a new expedition. He declares that Uganda is entirely secured to German interests.

HENRY M. STANLEY, the great explorer, has recovered from the illness with which he was seized just before his marriage.

HAILSTORMS have destroyed the crops in upper Bavaria.

COSTA RICA and Nicaragua have formed an alliance with Guatemala.

A NUMBER of Turkish soldiers, who were proceeding from their camp near Canea, Crete, to a well to draw water, were fired upon from ambush by a party of Christians and five of the Turks were killed.

THE United States Squadron of Evolution was enthusiastically welcomed to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

SMALL POX is ravaging the villages between Manoourat and Zazazig in Egypt. The population is almost decimated.

ADMIRAL FREEMANTLE returned to Wasingbar, Africa, the British naval brigade and field artillery in the presence of the Sultan of Zanzibar.

THOMAS OLIVER killed his three children in Labrador and then committed suicide.

A MEETING of the residents of the Island of Heligoland, whose cession to Germany is provided for by the Anglo-German agreement, was held, at which a grateful farewell address to the Queen of England was adopted.

A WATERSPOUT has wrecked all the railroad beds between Switzerland and Italy, and tourists are forced to continue their journeys by carriage. Half the Tyrol is under water, and terrific landslides have destroyed the railroad between Maisbruck and Britain.

FLOODS in the Hoang-ho River, in China, have destroyed the embankment at Lundwunnias. Shang Taing is inundated. The Peiho River is rising, and the waters now cover the country into the walls of Peking.

THE Argentine War Minister has resigned and another crisis has arisen at Buenos Ayres.

A MOB attacked a number of stores in the city of Santiago, the capital of Chili, and sacked them. The military was called upon to quell the disturbance and the troops soon restored order.

A HORRIBLE case of cannibalism is reported from Cairo, Egypt. A colored woman employed as nurse in a Coptic family, apparently seized with a sudden recurrence of savage instincts, killed two children of her employer and devoured their bodies.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

PLAYERS are not purchased so freely these days.

CHICAGO still leads the National League in home runs.

THE Buffalo Players' team is practically pitcherless.

BURNS is now captaining the Brooklyn League team.

THE Boston Players' League is on the lookout for a short stop.

A REDUCTION in the price of admission is being discussed once more.

FARRELL, the catcher, is the best batter in the Chicago Brotherhood nine.

FARRAR, of the Philadelphia Players' League, has a fielding average of 981.

THE New York League pitchers have struck out the most men this season.

THE attendance is increasing everywhere and baseball is not dead by a long shot.

LEFTY MARR is considered the most reliable player on the Cincinnati League team.

BOSTON'S League trio, Long, Smith and Tucker, are making lightning double plays.

OF all the New York League Club's players, Tommy Esterbrook is the most popular.

NO man in the country is excelling Beckley, of the Pittsburg Leaguers, at first base.

CAPTAIN ANSON, of the Chicago League Club, is now playing his twentieth season of baseball.

PITCHER DURYEA, of Cincinnati, is said to be careless and they threaten to put him on the bench.

IN the National League Philadelphia has the largest home attendance and the New Yorks abroad.

IN seventy games Joyce, of the Brooklyn Players' Club, went to first base on balls eighty-four times.

NASH was the first man to knock a ball over the right field fence of the new Boston Brotherhood ground.

MANAGER JOHN BURDOCK has been fined and suspended by the Jersey City (N. J.) Club for intoxication.

VISNER, who deserted the Brooklyn League Club, is doing very heavy work with the bat for the Pittsburg Brotherhood team.

THERE are seventeen pitchers in the American Association who have averaged less than two earned runs per game from their delivery.

THE established price to see a baseball game in Great Britain has been placed at twelve cents. A seat in the pavilion costs twenty-five cents extra.

CAPTAIN EWING is telling New Yorkers that President Stern offered him $8000 a year and a half-interest in the Cincinnati team to take charge of it in '90.

CINCINNATI and Philadelphia swell the League totals in attendance wonderfully. Without these two cities the senior organization would have made a very poor showing.

FOGHORN MILLER is certainly a versatile ball player. He has participated in every game played by the Pittsburg Players' Club this season and played every position except that of pitcher.

ONE of the Des Moines (Iowa) players recently "borrowed" the pet bat of Gus Alberts, of Milwaukee, and the latter club actually employed a detective to recover the piece of timber.

A FEMALE baseball nine is in bad luck at Akron, Ohio. All the girls' clothes were levied on to satisfy a claim of the home club for its share of the receipts, and the young women had to appear in society in their uniforms.

THE longest game of the season, and one of the most remarkable on record, was played at Catasauqua, Penn., July 5, between the Catasauqua and Ardmore teams. Eighteen innings were played before victory perched on the Catasauqua banner by six to five.

IN the Players' League, Boston relies upon Kelly to do almost all of the catching, New York on Ewing, Buffalo on Mack, Chicago on Farrell, Cleveland on Sutcliffe. When these men are not of the nine the chances for victory are greatly impaired, as far as their respective clubs are concerned.

CINCINNATI has a wonder in Pitcher Mullane. He is one of the first of a few pitchers who have gone into the box at their own request and then won the game. The feat was accomplished against the New Yorks. The "Only" Tony's confidence of winning was the fact that he was always an enigma against the Hoosiers which Mutrie's team is largely composed.

PLAYERS' LEAGUE RECORD.

	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.		Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Boston	44	29	.603	Philadel'a	42	36	.538
Brooklyn	46	35	.568	Pittsburg	33	37	.471
Chicago	41	35	.539	Cleveland	31	40	.437
New York	42	33	.560	Buffalo	18	52	.257

NATIONAL LEAGUE RECORD.

	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.		Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Brooklyn	50	27	.649	Chicago	39	36	.520
Philadel	52	26	.667	New York	34	46	.425
Boston	50	29	.633	Cleveland	31	54	.280
Cincin'ati	45	31	.592	Pittsburg	17	59	.224

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION RECORD.

	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.		Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Louisville	47	27	.635	Columbus	38	39	.494
Athletic	42	34	.553	Syracuse	33	42	.440
St. Louis	44	32	.579	Toledo	31	38	.449
Rochester	42	32	.568	Brooklyn	20	53	.274

ATLANTIC ASSOCIATION RECORD.

	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.		Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
N. Haven	51	20	.718	Wash'gt'n	35	38	.479
Baltimore	56	20	.737	Ha'sb'g	29	45	.392
Newark	40	33	.548	Wilm'gt'n	22	49	.310
Worcester	36	31	.537	Hartford	19	52	.268

THE MARKETS.

30 NEW YORK.

Beeves	3	40	@	5 00
Milch Cows, com. to good	25	00	@	45 00
Calves, common to prime	2	62	@	4 75
Sheep	4	65	@	5 25
Lambs	5	75	@	7 35
Hogs—Live	4	00	@	4 35
Dressed		4¾	@	7½
Flour—City Mill Extra	4	40	@	4 65
Patents	4	75	@	5 25
Wheat—No. 2 Red		95¾	@	96⅜
Rye—State		59	@	60
Barley—Two-rowed State		68	@	70
Corn—Ungraded Mixed		43½	@	44¼
Oats—No. 1 White		41½	@	42
Mixed Western		36¾	@	41
Hay—Good		60	@	70
Straw—Long Rye		80	@	85
Lard—City Steam		—	@	5.65c
Butter—State Creamery		13	@	18
Dairy, fair to good		11	@	16
West. Im. Creamery		6	@	13
Factory		6	@	10½
Cheese—State Factory		5½	@	7⅜
Skims—Light		3	@	5½
Western		5	@	6½
Eggs—State and Penn		—	@	18

BUFFALO.

Steers—Western	2	45	@	4 50
Sheep—Medium to Good	4	25	@	5 10
Lambs—Fair to Good	6	00	@	7 00
Hogs—Good to Choice Yorks	4	00	@	4 05
Flour—Family	3	85	@	4 50
Wheat—No. 1 Northern		—	@	96¼
Corn—No. 3, Yellow		—	@	43¼
Oats—No. 2, White		41½	@	42
Barley—No. 1 Canada		64	@	65

BOSTON.

Flour—Spring Wheat Pat's	5	20	@	5 60
Corn—Steamer Yellow		46	@	50
Oats—No. 2 White		37	@	42
Rye—State		—	@	70

WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.

Beef—Dressed weight		3½	@ 6¼
Sheep—Live weight		3½	@ 4¾
Lambs		4½	@ 7¾
Hogs—Northern		—	@ 6¼

PHILADELPHIA.

Flour—Penn. family	3	50	@	3 [illegible]
Wheat—No. 2, Red, July		93⅞	@	94
Corn—No. 2, Mixed, July		46	@	46¼
Oats—Ungraded White		—	@	36
Potatoes—Rose		40	@	50
Butter—Creamery Extra		—	@	17
Cheese—Part skims		5	@	6

TICKS AND SPARKS.

The Latest News by Telegraph and Cable.

Two Disastrous Cloudbursts in the West.

At midnight a terrific cloudburst temporarily isolated the towns up Clear Creek Canon in Colorado from the world. At that hour an immense cloud burst near the forks of a creek, pouring within the narrow walls of the canon a deluge of water, which completely demolished the two iron railway bridges at the forks, and carried away all the structures in the neighborhood. The restaurant, the railroad station and other buildings were swept away by the flood. The immense column of water, laden with wreckage went tearing down the canon, and now, as a result from the forks to Golden there is scarcely a vestige of railroad left. The greater part of the roadbed was washed away and all means of communication were destroyed.

After the cloudburst a furious hailstorm set in, and it was reported that hail a foot deep was lying in the canon. At eleven o'clock in the morning a train loaded with bridge timbers and conveying 200 men left Denver for the scene of destruction.

A cloudburst in the foothills of Santa Rita Mountains, in Arizona, covered an area of a square mile. The water rushed down the canon in torrents, drowning a number of cattle and horses. A number of deer, bears and wolves were caught in the furious flow. Crops, orchards and houses on the Schofeldt ranch were completely destroyed. A large freight train was caught in the flow and carried a mile.

Labrador's Terrible Tragedy.

The steamer Panther brought to St. Johns, New Foundland, the news of a terrible tragedy in Labrador. Thomas Oliver had lived for nine years at Pig Brook, Stag Bay, Labrador, with his wife and five children. One day he told his son to go across the river and hunt for partridges; he also sent his wife and daughter out to pick wild tea. Oliver then took his Bible and lay down on the bed.

When on the ice about half way across the river she heard the report of a gun. Looking around she saw the dogs running from the door. Thinking nothing was wrong she continued her journey.

After she and her daughter had gathered all the tea they wanted they returned home. There they beheld a sickening sight. On the floor was the baby. On taking it up the mother discovered that its head had been battered to pieces. The next sight that met her horrified gaze was the body of her daughter, eleven years old. She was in a sitting posture on the floor, with her head fearfully mangled, while across her lap a boy six years old, with his head split open.

Mrs. Oliver next discovered the body of her husband stretched on the floor, with his gun clasped in his hands and a bullet hole through his head. The victims were buried near the house in which the crime was committed. The gun was put in the murderer's coffin. Melancholy caused the crime.

Moonshiners Raid a Town.

The particulars have just been received of a bloody fight and riot in Pocahontas, Va., early in the afternoon a body of about twenty desperadoes, headed by the notorious Jim Skinner, a well-known moonshiner, rode into the town and began drinking whisky. In a few hours they became riotous, flourishing their revolvers and firing on citizens as they passed.

After two colored men had been seriously wounded, citizens and town authorities arrived to suppress the band, and a general fight ensued. Two of the mob were shot and captured, while Charles Smith and an unknown colored man, resident of Pocohontas, received serious wounds, being shot in the head and arms.

The desperadoes fled back into West Virginia, where they have their headquarters in the mountains. A rumor reached Pocohontas that they would return to rescue their comrades, and created such alarm that the Mayor ordered out a posse of sixty men, who patroled the town in expectation of attack.

Fatal Cyclone in the West.

A special dispatch from Fargo, North Dakota, brings intelligence of a severe and destructive tornado, in which seven lives were lost.

Details from the cyclone were meagre. The only thing learned was that the storm struck Bowen, Clifford and Galesburg, about twelve miles nothwest of Hunter, in the southern portion of Trail Land, in the northern part of Cass County. It was a regular cyclone, tearing and twisting across the country, leveling buildings and destroying crops. Five persons were killed outright, and a man and his wife fatally injured near Clifford.

Wires to the branch lines were prostrated and the reporters had to drive a number of miles to the telegraph station. A hail-storm also did considerable damage to crops about twelve miles south of Fargo.

A cyclone near Ghent, seven miles west of Marshall, Minn., killed two persons and injured several others.

Eight Persons Suffocated.

Eight persons were burned to death in a tenement house at Cincinnati, Ohio.

The first story of the building was occupied by Solomon Mensi as a second-hand store. All the other floors were occupied as tenements, and while the flames were eating their way to the roof there were thirty people in the building.

At the outset of the fire the police, at the risk of their lives, managed to save some of the ten people who slept on the second floor. The occupants of the building were poor working people.

The bodies of the dead were taken from the second story windows. Of thirty occupants of the building twenty-three escaped by the roof.

Troops in Buenos Ayres.

The city of Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, was agitated in consequence of the discovery of the plot to overthrow the Government. The place is garrisoned by four thousand troops and three thousand armed policemen. The Bourse was demoralized.

The trial of the conspirators against the Government is proceeding. The feeling of alarm is subsiding, however. The gold premium is 211.

Guards were stationed everywhere, and the streets were patroled by cavalry. The populace was much alarmed, and a semi-panicky feeling prevailed.

Two European Towns Destroyed.

A cyclone is reported to have destroyed the town of Slonim in Russia. Buildings were razed to the ground, nineteen persons were killed and the neighboring forest leveled to the ground. Slonim is a town in Russia, with a population of about 12,000. It has several churches, a synagogue, a school for nobles and various factories.

The town of Hammerfost, in Norway, has been almost totally destroyed by fire. The inhabitants have been rendered homeless and are in a starving condition. Provisions and clothing have been sent from Tromsoe to the sufferers.

Three Victims of an Explosion.

By the explosion of a threshing machine boiler on the farm of James Morrow, six miles east of Princeton, Ind., Andrew Cretsinger and Charles White were killed, and Andrew Mehan, fatally, and Hugh Morrow dangerously, injured.

BORN WITHOUT LEGS.

He Served as a Cavalryman, However, Throughout the War.

Abraham Bonnafield, Clerk of the County Court of Tucker County, W. Va., who died a few days ago, was born without legs over fifty years ago. Bonnafield took a prominent part in political and civil life. He served in several official capacities in the county, and was one of its most popular citizens. When the Civil War began Bonnafield, who was an extreme Southern man in politics, enlisted in a cavalry regiment as a private soldier.

He attended to his horse, fed, curried, and kept him in as fine condition as any other horse in his company. He required no assistance in mounting, and when in his seat is said to have been as firmly fixed as any member of the celebrated Fourth Texas Cavalry. As an active soldier he had no superior.

After the surrender Bonnafield returned to Tucker County. He was seven years ago elected Clerk of the County Court, and was serving in that capacity when he was taken ill.

FARMERS throughout North and South Dakota are becoming agitated over the scarcity of labor. Hundreds of men are needed in every county to save the big wheat crop which is now coming forward. Wages will be from $2 to $3 per day from the opening of haying to the end of the threshing season, July 15 to December 1.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

INDIANA'S finances are low.

IOWA is to have a fruit palace.

IMMIGRATION does not slacken.

INFLUENZA is epidemic in Iceland.

THERE are 40,321 physicians in Japan.

THE corn crop is very good in the South.

THE drought in Kansas has been broken.

GEORGIA'S crops will surpass those of last year.

THERE are 19,700 acres of sorghum in Kansas.

MEXICO has just borrowed $40,000,000 in Europe.

THE city of Hamburg has a surplus of $2,250,000.

CANADA has a surplus amounting to $7,903,401.

THE wheat yield is now estimated at 425,000,000 bushels.

THE dog population of New York is estimated at 25,000.

THE English wheat crop will be the worst for many years.

ALMOST 54,000 Frenchmen belong to the Legion of Honor.

THOMAS A. EDISON took out eight patents during a recent week.

THE balance of trade is now quite heavily in favor of this country.

THE financial panic in South America is reported to be subsiding.

THE Italians in this city will erect a $200,000 statue to Columbus in 1892.

THE wheat crop of England has been badly damaged by wind and rain storms.

THE long distance telephone is making its way rapidly everywhere in Europe.

NEW SOUTH WALES will shortly introduce penny postage throughout the colony.

CELLULOID manufacturers have formed a trust with a capital stock of $6,000,000.

COTTON is advancing in price, and cottonseed is worth more now than a year ago.

FOUR pearls found in a river near Galena, Ill., were sold to a jeweler in Chicago for $400.

QUITE a number of new banks have been opened in the South within the past sixty days.

ABOUT 1900 miles of new railroads were built in the United States the first six months of this year.

THE new German Army bill will add $45,000,000 to the annual expenditure of the Government.

DURING the last two months there have been 445 cases of cholera in Spain. Of these 251 have been fatal.

NEVER in the history of the cattle business has there been such a wholesale slaughter of calves as is now going on.

THE visible supply of peanuts is 400,000 bushels, against 900,000 last year at this date, and the year before 1,200,000.

SHARPERS have been swindling the farmers of Central Illinois by inoculating swine with a bogus remedy for hog cholera.

THERE will be no fair in North Dakota this season, the Legislature having failed to make an appropriation therefor.

IT is reported that the new census will show 400,000 commercial travelers in this country. At the last census there were 200,000.

MANY settlers are leaving Oklahoma, where they say everything is burning up and the crops will be almost a total failure.

ANNISTON, Ala., in population since the last census, has gained 1100 per cent., or, including two large suburbs, about 2000 per cent.

THE population of Laredo has increased at a greater rate than that of any other Texan town. In 1880 it was 1500, and now it is 11,500.

THE largest contingent of recruits ever demanded by the Russian War Office, 270,000, was fixed for the next enrollment by the latest ukase.

HEAVY shipments of raw material and merchandise are coming over Southern roads into Northern markets, averaging 1000 carloads is per day.

A STATEMENT prepared by the Pension Bureau shows that out of the 1554 clerks now employed in that bureau 233 are now drawing pensions.

THE extent of the territory acquired by England in Africa, under the agreement with Germany, is estimated by Henry M. Stanley, at 650,000 square miles, besides the protectorate of Zanzibar.

THERE are now about 600 Protestant Chinese converts in Peking, China, one-fourth of whom are Presbyterians. In all China there about 40,000 Protestant and 100,000 Catholic converts.

THE Chinese Government, as a consequence of the recent resignation of Admiral Lang, an ex-British naval officer, declares that hereafter it will never confer upon any foreigner real authority in the navy,

THE wife of Randall Smith, a farmer in Concuh County, Ala., recently gave birth to twins. On the same night one of the Smith cows gave birth to twin calves and a mare to twin colts. The three sets of twins are all doing well.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

JAY GOULD'S health has much improved.

MRS. GROVER CLEVELAND has just inherited $50,000.

GENERAL MAHONE has quit politics for the mining business.

THE Prince of Wales is a crank on the subject of court etiquette.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S salary as a retired officer is $15,000 per year.

BENJAMIN F. SHILLABER, "Mrs. Partington," is seventy-six years old.

BISMARCK calculates that retirement from office will add ten years to his life.

DR. TALMAGE'S income is $34,000 a year, not counting what he makes by lecturing.

MRS. STANLEY, nee Miss Tennant, has a peculiar fad. Her hobby is parasols, of which she has a wonderful collection.

THE Sultan of Turkey is described as a thin, pale, black-haired man with a sharp eye. He is forty-eight years old.

IT is reported in Berlin that General von Caprivi, Chancellor of the Empire, is betrothed to Count Waldersee's niece.

THE ex-Empress Eugenie, of France, travels under the name of the Comtesse de Pierrefonds. At present she is in Norway.

THEODORE TILTON has been made master of an English lodge of Masons—the first time an American has been thus honored.

MISS LILLIAN BLANCHE FEARING, the only woman in this year's graduating class in the Union College law school, in Chicago, Ill., is entirely blind.

SENATOR CALL, of Florida, is a Kentuckian by birth. He is six feet tall, weighs about 200 pounds, and is erect, dignified and courteous. His hair is black and his eyes blue.

WILLIAM BLACK, the English novelist, is very fond of athletic sports, and is also an expert angler. He has a charming home and family, and his house is noted for its entertainments.

J. R. HAGGIN has more money invested in thoroughbred horses than any other man in America. The Rancho Del Paso, his breeding farm in California, represents an investment of more than $1,000,000.

HORACE E. SCUDDER, who succeeds Thomas Baily Aldrich on the *Atlantic*, is fifty-one years old, and has been engaged in literary pursuits ever since his graduation from Williams College, in 1858.

THE Emperor of Japan wants to ride expensively. Therefore he has ordered that a state coach be constructed, and has laid aside $175,000 for that purpose. Of course the ornamentation is responsible for most of this sum.

JAY COOKE, the Philadelphia broker, owns several country places, but his favorite resort is his farm at Felton Hills, a few miles out from Philadelphia. Here he spends nearly every afternoon, giving personal attention to all the necessary details of practical farming.

THE average daily pay of locomotive engineers in Great Britain is $1.46; of firemen ninety-one cents; conductors, ninety-seven cents; switchmen in Great Britain, eighty-five cents; in the United States, $1.50; flagmen in Great Britain, eighty-one cents; in the United States, $1.13.

THE New York city postoffice furnished a net revenue to the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30 of $3,761,022.

Get The Best

Is a good motto to follow in buying a medicine, as well as in everything else. By the universal satisfaction it has given, and by the many remarkable cures it has accomplished, Hood's Sarsaparilla has proven itself unequaled for building up and strengthening the system, and for all diseases arising from or promoted by impure blood. Be sure to get only

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

In the Senate.

159TH DAY.—A message from the House asking a conference on the Land Forfeiture bill was presented, and the request was agreed to. Messrs. Plumb, Dolph and Pasco were appointed conferees on the part of the Senate.... The Sundry Civil bill was considered, and the amendment of the Committee on Appropriations regarding reservoir sites was adopted.... Mr. Pierce introduced a reciprocity feature in the Tariff bill.

160TH DAY.—Mr. Frye, from the select committee on Pacific Railroads, reported back the Senate bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to settle the indebtedness to the Government of the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad. Placed on the calendar.... The Senate resumed consideration of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. Many amendments reported by the Committee on Appropriation, were agreed to. The bill was then passed.... The Tariff bill was then taken up as unfinished business.

161ST DAY.—The discussion of the Tariff bill has begun, Mr. Voorhees making the only speech.... The bill for the transfer of Revenue Marine service to the Navy Department was discussed and laid aside without action.... Mr. Hoar, Chairman of the Committee upon Relations of Commerce and Business with Canada, presented the testimony which has been taken by that committee.

162D DAY.—The Indian